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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Is Bettering Its Banks

Germany Boycotts for a Day

Uruguay Head Turns Dictator

Britain Sees Cambridge Win

Austria Ends Socialist Army

What Means Mr. Matsuoka?

WASHINGTON developments indicate the steady progress of the Government in its determination to purge and solidify the American banking system. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce is heard in a plea that all commercial banks be brought into unified combination under the Federal Reserve. Secretary of the Treasury Woodin states that 256 national banks reopened between March 15 and 25, involving the thawing out of $350,000,000 in assets. The investigation of Wall Street investment banking is apparently to be thorough. J. P. Morgan & Co. having but partly answered a questionnaire, the Senate Banking Committee asks to be endowed with more sweeping powers. The aim is to make the banking system reflect a single sentiment—"We hold you safe."

¶ Germany's one-day boycott of all Jewish merchants and professional men passes without notable violence. At the last moment Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, announces that the boycott, after the opening day, suspends until April 5, when, unless Jewish propaganda abroad is found to have ceased, it will be renewed with far more vigor. Many Jewish shops remain closed. Those that open are picketed by Nazi troops. Yellow and black signs indicate boycotted stores and offices. The German Government rises in world esteem through curtailing the oppression—Chancellor Hitler will find fairer ways to accomplish what he regards as necessary ends.

¶ President Gabriel Terra emerges from a 24-hour political upheaval as Uruguay's dictator. From emergency headquarters in a fire engine house he dissolves the Legislative Assembly and arrests the nine members of the Administrative Council, who share powers with the Executive. Dr. Brum, head of the Council and President from 1919 to 1923, who led the opposition, takes his life when arrested. Dr. Terra says he will rule until a constituent assembly can provide a constitution that omits a bothersome Administrative Council—No nation can be modern with an antiquated constitution, says the President.

¶ Britain takes a day off and sees Cambridge win the boat race. The eighty-fifth annual intercollegiate struggle witnesses only slow time made over the choppy Thames course, the 4 miles, 374 yards being covered in 20 minutes, 57 seconds. This is Cambridge's tenth straight win, which sets a record. For a time Oxford appears to have a good chance, but at the finish Light Blue is leading Dark Blue by two and one-half lengths. The usual tremendous throng lining the river relaxes and begins to re-run the race in arguments that will last a year—Only a sound nation could so submerge its troubles in a sporting event.

¶ Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins holds an important session with 70 labor leaders. The recommendations upon which they agree in all-day parley and which she will present to the President call for a labor representative on all state and local relief boards which receive federal money, for care that distribution of funds gives no encouragement to the sweating of labor, for relief funds to be allowed to supplement wages that do not maintain the worker, for prevention of child labor. A five-day working week for the world is urged—But probably the world will have to find work before it cuts out the overwork.

¶ Austria sees Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss boldly order complete dissolution of the Republican Schutzbund, the Socialist private army. When the business of sealing the headquarters throughout the country proceeds without resistance it is assumed that the Socialist domination has passed its day. Party leaders declare they will strike back if the near-dictatorship becomes absolute, and the Socialist Mayor of Vienna retaliates by forbidding formation there of Heimwehr, or White Home Guards—But even Vienna believes Dollfuss forces a new political era upon troubled Austria.

¶ Japan's late Geneva delegate Yosuke Matsuoka leaves Washington for Detroit and the West. His Alma Mater, the University of Oregon, will give him a degree. He led Japan out of the League rather than accept Manchurian guilt and announced its withdrawal into the Orient. Yet none knows better than Mr. Matsuoka, graduate of an American university and Washington diplomatic circles, that all his country's vast modern progress has come with the adoption of Occidental ideas. Who believes Japan can or would really recede into Orientalism?—Who could compress modish Mr. Matsuoka, for instance, into the cumbering costume and mental modes of his ancestors?

British 'Topper' Bows To the Humbler Cap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

THE extent to which silk hats have gone out of fashion with the British is illustrated by a remarkable fall in the number of persons employed in the "topper" industry.

Half a century ago, over 300 men and women hatters were employed at Denten, near here, the center of "topper" manufacturing. Now there are said to be not more than 50 people engaged in this industry throughout the country.

Socialists Yield To Austrian Edict Dissolving 'Army'

Right Groups See Waning of Marxism and Rise of Full Dictatorship

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, April 1—Formal dissolution of the private army of the Socialist Party, known as the Republican defense force, was carried out in Vienna and all parts of Austria last night without disturbance.

Although much excitement prevailed, the Socialists accepted the Government's order and offered no resistance, defense force chiefs quietly permitting all their headquarters to be searched, closed and sealed.

Right Wing commentators interpret this as a sure sign of the passing strength of Socialists in Austria and consider this party's political domination definitely ended and the way cleared for a real dictatorship.

Socialists on the other hand say practically no arms were confiscated, that the party's defense force is as strong as ever and merely biding its time to strike with all its might if the dictatorial government goes too far.

Meanwhile extreme Right Wing elements in the present nonparliamentary government, encouraged by their success in disbanding the Socialist army, openly threaten to take the Vienna local administration from the Marxists and strengthen rightist groups.

The Socialist defense force which has been broken up was established in 1923. It claims to have 80,000 registered members.

Austrian Fascists are not pleased over the successful blow delivered by the Premier, Dr. Engelbert Dollfus, against the Socialists, because they can now no longer claim to be the only bulwark against Merxism.

Dr. Terra Assumes Dictator's Powers To Lead Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., April 1 (AP)—President Gabriel Terra, whose long career in politics has included almost every important political post at home and several abroad, assumed dictatorial powers yesterday in the hope of strengthening Uruguay politically and economically.

He dissolved Parliament and the National Administrative Council, which shared executive powers with him under Uruguay's constitutional system. All but two of the council were imprisoned. Señor Agarcia Morales took refuge in the Argentine embassy. Former President Baltasar Brum, who won world-wide attention as an author and authority on international law, killed himself after wounding two policemen who had attempted to arrest him.

The President drew up his decree in the barracks of the fire brigade, where he set up headquarters after having ordered the arrest of the administrative council members. The Opposition press was suppressed. Dr. Terra is now dominant in the first upheaval that South America's smallest republic has undergone since 1904. The army was solidly behind him.

To assist in governing the country President Terra named a junta composed of Lieut.-Gen. Pablo Galarza, Alberto Demichelli, Chigliana Andre Puyol, Pedro Manini Rios, Jose Espalter, Roberto Berro, Aniceto Patron and Alfredo Navarro.

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Things Present

Present conditions have given many a man the urge to get out on a farm. Any reader contemplating such a move might do well to read "Depression Retreat" on the Editorial page.

"Mrs. Eddy as I Knew Her" by Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy is reviewed by Mr. Gilmore on the Book page.

Lincoln, as you will note on the Home Forum page, found pleasure in the poems of Walt Whitman.

In place of the usual Parent Column on the Progress in Education page, there is an invitation. It should mean some good business for the Post Office Department.

And Things to Come

The much-heralded "All Aboard America!" series begins on Monday.

Monday, of course, brings the Children's page, the News of Music, Art, and Theaters page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal Notes, and another of Uncle Ed's letters from Boston.

Boycott on Jews in Germany Limited to Day by Fascists

Resumption to Follow Continuance of Propaganda in Other Countries—Big Industry Is Apprehensive of Effects on Trade and Employment

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 1—The National Socialist boycott of Jewish businesses in Germany began this morning. It will continue throughout today, but then will be removed until Wednesday next when the whole position of pro-Jewish propaganda abroad will be again examined and if the propaganda has diminished then the boycott will not be resumed.

Opinion in authoritative circles is that the boycott will not continue after today. It appears to have been thought necessary to follow the course so long sponsored in certain quarters. It is no secret, however, that German big industry is greatly concerned about the further consequences such a boycott might have upon themselves if large stores, warehouses, etc., must close. It is also clearly seen that increased unemployment must result.

Throughout Berlin today law and order prevail, no untoward incidents accompanying the boycott. National Socialist troops stood at the entrance of a number of Jewish shops, bearing placards entitled "Buy German goods," and a yellow spot on a black background was pasted on the doors of other Jewish businesses. Over the offices of many Jewish lawyers and doctors a sign indicating that they were Jewish was placed by National Socialists.

Many Jewish shops, to avoid unpleasantnesses, did not open today. Since banks and newspapers and "all essential undertakings" were excluded, it cannot be said that the boycott is in any way affecting national activities.

Meanwhile the Prussian Minister of Justice has through his representative demanded the resignation of all Jewish judges at Frankfort on the Main courts. Demand for the ousting of Jewish lawyers practicing in that court is considered here as an initial movement which later would be applicable to all Prussia.

The Prussian National Socialist Party is also understood to have petitioned the Prussian Minister of Culture that all Jewish teachers be immediately suspended and in all Prussian educational institutions only 1 per cent Jewish people be permitted, according to their percentage of the total population.

Britain's Budget Almost Balanced, Saving War Debt

Sound Budgeting Disclosed in National Returns for Past Year

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 1—Britain, despite a year of unprecedented slackness in trade, has come within the comparatively small sum of £4,122,600 of realizing its budget expectations.

This is shown by today's complete revenue and expenditure returns for the last 12 months.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, budgeted a year ago for £800,000 surplus, excluding war debts payments and receipts, which could not then be accurately ascertained. On a similar computation there is today a gap of £3,322,600 between actual receipts and outlay. This is after transferring £17,239,000 to sinking fund.

In other words, eliminating the war debt account, revenue has not only covered expenditure, but in addition has enabled ordinary national indebtedness to be reduced by £13,927,000. When war debt payments are included, the position is less favorable, the year closing with a nominal gross deficit of £32,297,000 or £18,583,665 net, taking the sinking fund payment into account.

War Debts Unpaid

The reason the war debt payment makes a hole in the budget is that while Britain paid £28,956,000 to the United States during the year, it did not receive approximately the equivalent amount from its own debtors on account of reparations and war debts.

Prospects for the coming year, as now disclosed, are affected by two considerations to some extent counterbalancing each other. One is that ordinary revenue, and especially that derived from such direct sources as income tax and super-tax, has fallen during the past 12 months and is likely to continue its downward direction until trade improves. The other is that the income-bearing effects of newly introduced tariffs are not fully developed. Although, therefore, the budget expectation of tariff income has been disappointed by nearly £12,000,000, the coming year on a similar basis of results should yield £15,000,000 additional under this heading.

Should the Government therefore take an optimistic view of prospects of trade recovery and suspend further sinking fund payments for the present, there may yet be some small margin for tax reduction if war debt payments do not interfere.

Bank's Strong Position

What is regarded in banking circles as an encouraging feature in this connection is the fact that the Bank of England has found itself in a sufficiently strong position to abstain from renewing the £15,000,000 addition to what is known as the fiduciary issue, sanction for which expired yesterday. This means reduction from £275,000,000 to £260,000,000 in the available total of currency notes not backed by gold. It is claimed officially that this does not mean any real deflatory reduction in the purchasing medium since there is at present an unused margin of £80,000,000 available for this purpose should the demand increase. Disappointment is nevertheless expressed by inflationists, who think that potential reduction in currency makes for an unwanted increase in sterling's purchasing value.

Mexico Appoints to Geneva

MEXICO CITY, April 1 (By U. P.)—Appointment of the following delegation to the Labor Conference at Geneva, starting June 8, was announced by the Foreign Office Thursday: Chairman, Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera; Dr. Salvador Martinez Baez; Ulises Irigoyen; Elias F. Hurtado and Carlos Prieto.

Legislature Ends Its Work in Maine With Revenue Bill

Beer Measure Provided Hottest Discussion of 13-Week Session

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 1 (AP)—The eighty-sixth Maine Legislature adjourned sine die early today after enacting the first liberalization of the state dry laws since 1846, and setting up the convention machinery to pass on repeal of the federal liquor amendment.

In the final hours of its 13-week session the Legislature jammed through a revenue bill to accompany a beer measure, enacted previously; appropriated $16,522,513 to run the State Government during the biennium starting July 1, almost $5,000,000 less than the preceding two years, and gave Democratic Gov. Louis J. Brann sweeping powers for the next nine months over state expenditures.

In all, 351 acts and 215 resolves went through the legislative machinery and were signed by the chief executive.

The major legislation included bills giving unlimited power to the Governor and Banking Commissioner in the control of banks, an emergency measure for the protection of savings banks, regulations of trucks, taxation of chain stores, and reduction of salaries of state officials and employees.

The beer bill, provoking perhaps the hottest debate of the session, went through both branches as a rider to a measure permitting transportation of liquor in the State, providing it was not for sale. It authorizes the manufacture, transportation and sale of malt beverages or alcoholic content to be determined by the Supreme Court.

Passed as an ordinary statute when proponents found themselves unable to command the necessary two-thirds majority to push through an emergency clause to make the bill effective immediately, the measure will become law on July 1 unless prohibitionists invoke a referendum. A move to this end already was under way.

The repeal measure authorizes a convention of 80 delegates, elected by counties, to vote on the federal liquor amendment.

The emergency powers were given to the Governor and Executive Council in an effort to halt an increasing state deficit brought about through failure of municipalities to pay more than $1,000,000 in back taxes, inaccessibility of another $1,000,000 in state funds in closed and restricted banks and inability of communities and indirect taxpayers to settle other tax accounts.

Manchuria Regains Lost Freight Cars

TOKYO, April 1 (AP)—Japanese reports from Manchuria said today that the Soviet Government has surrendered 3800 seized freight cars to Manchoukuo.

The equipment, the report said, had been withdrawn illegally from the Chinese Eastern Railway, which crosses Manchuria, and is jointly operated by Manchoukuo and Russia.

It was believed the return would tend to dissipate the latest dispute arising over the conduct of the railroad. Russia also has agreed to pay rental on the cars, the Japanese claimed. Other points still remained in dispute, however. The Japanese claim to have information that the Soviet Government also was making unauthorized shipments of war materials to Vladivostok.

Tax Informing Defended

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"I do not think any embarrassment is caused to any righteous person." Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, financial secretary to the British Treasury, gave this answer in the House of Commons to an M. P. who objected to the practice adopted by the British Income Tax Commissioners of rewarding informers who disclosed the resources of defaulters.

Roosevelt Seeks Guide to Solving Of Rail Problem

Discusses Question With Group Expert in All Its Angles

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1—President Roosevelt today sat down around a table with a group of men representing every major point of view on the national railroad problem.

He laid before them the results of several weeks' preparatory work by the Department of Commerce and then proceeded to seek their agreement on a plan of coördination and reorganization which would rehabilitate the nation's railway system and put it once more on a profitable basis.

In characteristic fashion the President sought to secure out of the conference a plan which would represent a fair compromise between all the different interests involved—labor, operator, investor, shipper, and passenger—without sacrifice of any one. His hope is that agreement can be reached, either late today or in the near future, on a bill which can be laid before Congress with the indorsement of every one of them.

Those called to the White House for the railroad conference included the following:

Mr. Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific, representing the railroad executives; Donald Richberg of Chicago, general counsel of the railroad union executives; Dr. Raymond Moley, Dr. A. A. Berle and Mr. W. M. W. Splawn, special advisers; Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Interstate Commerce Commissioner; Mr. Henry Bruere, president of the Bowery Savings Bank, for the investors; Mr. Philip Stockton, financier of Boston; Mr. F. H. Prince, Boston banker, and Mr. Robert H. Jackson, counsel for Mr. Prince, advocates of a coördination plan.

They began with a fairly clear conception of what the President wanted, based on his railroad speech delivered during the campaign at Salt Lake City. But the speech dealt only with fundamentals, and they ran into difficulties when they reached specific details of the plan.

The original Roosevelt railroad program as enunciated at Salt Lake City provided broadly for consolidation of lines to eliminate wasteful competition; financial reorganization to squeeze water out of capitalization and bring it down to a true level with Government support during transition period; and regulation of highway trucking to equalize advantages and coördinate functions with the railroads.

Canada Reveals How 'Debtors Tax' Hits U. S. Lenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 1 — On account of confusion in London and New York in regard to the new 5 per cent tax imposed at the source on all interest or dividends paid by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada, Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, made the following announcement in Parliament yesterday, "in order that absolutely no misunderstanding may exist":

1. The tax on non-residents does not apply to interest on any Dominion of Canada bonds or bonds guaranteed by the Dominion.

2. The 5 per cent tax on non-residents does not apply to interest on the obligation of any provincial, municipal, corporation or other debtor payable in a currency other than Canadian.

3. The 5 per cent tax on non-residents does apply in the case of interest payable by Canadian debtors in Canadian funds and to all dividends.

4. In the case of residents of Canada the tax of 5 per cent applies on interest or dividends paid by Canadian debtors and cashed in a currency at a premium over par of Canadian funds.

Briefly, it is understood that a United States investor who holds either a Dominion or a Dominion-guaranteed bond will not have his interest payments taxed, nor will he be taxed if his bond calls for interest payments in United States funds. But if he holds a bond issued by any province, municipality or company in Canada, the interest upon which is payable in Canadian funds, he will be taxed. He will also be taxed on any dividends he receives from a Canadian company.

Motortruck Transport System Defended as Consumer's Ally

Gives Shipper Whip Hand in Determining Rates and Fills Needs of Field Railroad Cannot Handle, Authority Declares

Trucks in actual competition with the railroads are negligible in numbers, and the trucking industry, as a whole, throws more new business to the railroads than it diverts to the highways, according to truckmen, whose defense of highway transportation is outlined in the accompanying interview with Mr. E. C. Benway, New England transportation authority. In a previous article, Mr. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, gave the rail side. Both viewpoints will be discussed impartially in the colorful series of 18 articles, "All Aboard, America," which starts on Monday.

The stagecoach driver was first to crack the whip in American transportation. Then it was the railroad's turn. But now—thanks to the motortruck—the shipper holds the whip-hand and dictates his own terms to the rate-makers, according to New England authorities.

Speaking in behalf of 12,000 Massachusetts truckmen, 85 per cent of whom are business men owning their own highway transports, Mr. E. C. Benway of the State's Motortruck Club declares that the shippers who formerly dug deeply into their pockets whenever the railroad rate-fixers cracked the whip now have a tool with which to challenge high rate schedules.

The direct result, he pointed out, is focusing of the public eye upon the "inadequacies of railroad transportation and the overcapitalization of that industry."

His chief defense of the truck against arguments that it is pulling traffic away from the rails is that "only about 2 per cent of the 3,500,000 highway transports are in direct competition with the railroads." The others, he pointed out, are privately owned and operated, most of this traffic doing a local business in a field where the railroad cannot function.

"We are perfectly willing," he declared, "to engage in any round-table discussion with the railroads to iron out the transportation wrinkles. We are willing to concede the long-haul field to the rails. But we are not willing that the truck should be driven out or hampered in the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Business Advised To Prepare Itself For Fluctuations

Cincinnati Institute Told to Profit From Lessons of Trade Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 1—Policies for a business man's three fields of activity—his individual business, his trade association and his government—were outlined by Mr. Ralph E. Flanders, vice-president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt., before the University of Cincinnati Current Affairs Institute last night.

In the field of his own business, he must profit, according to Mr. Flanders, by the lesson of the past few years' experience, which teaches the need for adapting it to general business fluctuations.

"Each period of the typical business cycle has its own particular kind of activity for the business man," said Mr. Flanders. "The depression is the time for planning; the recovery is the time for courageous action; the boom is the time for careful judgment and preparation for the future, while the collapse should initiate routine measures of conservation.

"Each of the different types of business requires distinctive policies as to production, sales, personnel, research, capital expenditure and financial control for each period of the cycle. Hitherto, we have always tended to be out of phase, both in the policies we pursue and in the characteristics we exhibit at the various periods of the cycle."

Useful trade association policies, according to Mr. Flanders, are elimination of wasteful practices within the trade, the gathering and publication of full trade statistics, and unified methods of cost accounting. Among trade association practices which he considered not so useful are those of production control or adjusting production to consumption, except in the case of depletable natural resources. Fear that general production has been too great is baseless, he said, rather has consumption been too small.

"An enlarged and serious responsibility lies in the field of governmental policies," stated Mr. Flanders. "Among those, which in my opinion business should hesitate to support, is unemployment insurance, which, as a remedy is inadequate, unsocial and unfair. The proper alternative would seem to be the provision of unlimited work at essentially useful tasks for subsistence wages. Also, in view of our disastrous experience, business should support such foreign policies as will avoid war. We must learn to be 'good neighbors' rather than international busybodies. Our ideal should be a non-predatory nationalism."

Silver Dollar, After 49-Year Idleness, Has Active Tour in California Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO, Calif. — Forty-nine years of idleness came to an end for one sluggard silver dollar here recently when, as a progressive example against hoarding, it was placed in circulation by Mr. Crombie Allen, retired Ontario publisher.

Mr. Allen obtained the dollar in the Pacific northwest in 1931, together with the information that it had been the inactive companion of but one or two persons during its entire life.

After using it for some time as an illustration in lectures decrying "lazy money," he placed it in an envelope and started it on its first extensive journey. With the dollar Mr. Allen inclosed this message:

"Please give me a job. Next year I will be 50 years old, but I have been out of work nearly all of my 49 years.

"I was born in 1884, but I have been out of service nearly all that time.

"All I ask is to be at your service. "Please put me back in circulation.

"Pledge yourself not to keep me, but to use me as soon as possible to pay a bill or buy something. I want to keep moving, doing good.

"Won't you please help me?

"Please mark time when I come to you and sign your name.

"I am good anywhere, but for the present please do not use me outside of Ontario.

"I thank you.

"Yours for use and service,

"U. S. (E) DOLLAR."

After a tour of almost all the local stores, where it was used to pay bills as well as to make purchases, the dollar found a fitting resting place in a bank which had not reopened until several days after the close of the national bank holiday. Its depositor gave it to the teller as a gesture of confidence in the reopened institution.

Cambridge Wins Tenth Straight By Wide Margin

Defeats Oxford in Annual Boat Race by Two and One-Half Lengths

PUTNEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., April 1 (AP)—Cambridge today won the eighty-fifth annual boat race from Oxford for its tenth straight victory, setting a new competitive record for the century-old rivalry.

The Light Blues swept to victory by 2½ lengths, after leading from the 1½-mile point.

Away first with a higher stroke Cambridge yielded the lead to the Dark Blues at the mile by a quarter length, but regained all the lost ground in the next half mile and thereafter was always out in front.

At the three-mile point it was a length to the good, and from there to the finish line at Mortlake open water was showing between the two shells.

Cambridge's time for the four miles, 374 yards, was 20m. 57s., the slowest recorded since 1925, when Oxford sank and the Light Blues rowed to a hollow victory.

The last Oxford victory was scored in 1923, when W. Palmer Mellen, an American-trained oarsman, stroked the Dark Blues to a three-quarter-length triumph to break a string of nine straight Cambridge victories.

Despite the grueling pace, both crews finished comparatively fresh.

A crowd numbered in the hundreds of thousands lined both sides of the river from Putney Bridge to the brewery to cheer their favorites on.

New York's Budget Lowest in 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1—New York State's 1933 executive budget stands ratified today by both houses of the Legislature at a total of $212,071,341, the lowest in 10 years. This figure is $4,512,682 less than the amount fixed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman when he submitted the budget to the lawmakers two months ago. The reductions were effected by the Republicans.

Of the funds provided $7,000,000 is for state institutions; $6,825,000 for highways, parkways and bridges; $2,500,000 for prisons; and $240,000 for reforestation. Legislative salary cuts including the voluntary reductions taken by the members themselves, total $32,650, and the total was reduced another $32,650 in abolished jobs.

The main budget bill met with vigorous Republican opposition in the Assembly, which the party controls, because the reductions were not greater. No blocking move was made in the Senate, however, the first time in many years that no dissenting vote has been cast on a budget measure.

Toronto and Vancouver Are Linked—By Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Monthly sailings will start from Toronto in April in a new Canadian steamship company, formed to operate a regular monthly all-water freight service between Toronto and Vancouver by way of the Panama Canal. From Toronto ships will run to Hamilton, St. Catharines, Montreal, Vancouver and other British Columbia coastal places.

Using ships built on the Great Lakes, the Great Lakes Intercoastal Line plans the date of its first sailing for April 25 from Toronto. The ships to be used are former Canadian National freighters of 4000 tons. The former Canadian Farmer, at present berthed in harbor here, is to sail first. The company is reported as a new Canadian enterprise, financed, operated and manned by Canadians. Mr. J. E. Wilder of Montreal is the president.

Bank Inquiry Reaching Out To Wall Street

Senate Committee Takes Steps to Get Morgan and Others on Stand

Reform Scope Widens

Doubt Found on Retroactive Intent of 'Let Seller Beware' Securities Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1 — The Roosevelt Administration today pushed forward its program of throwing the spotlight of publicity into two of the darkest corners of American financial life.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee determined to ask the Senate for an extension of authority that will give it a free hand in investigating the affairs of some of the biggest investment banking houses in the country, including J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn Loeb & Co., and others.

Hearings continued on President Roosevelt's securities measure designed to place responsibility henceforth upon the seller of weak or worthless securities for false, misleading or incomplete advertising of the stocks or bonds.

At the same time, further information was divulged as to the degree of recovery in the banking system since the holiday that closed every bank in the United States. Between March 15 and 25, some 256 national banks reopened, according to Mr. William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, who hailed with satisfaction the trend manifested by these reopenings and explained that they involved the thawing of $350,000,000 in frozen deposits.

Demand Unified Bank System

Simultaneously, a new blow was struck in behalf of the basic reform in the banking structure which is now being pushed by the Federal Reserve System, as a select committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce advocated establishment of a "single, unified commercial banking system" by bringing all such banks within the Reserve System.

The resolution which the Senate Banking Committee considered today was one prepared by its counsel, Mr. Ferdinand Pecora. It was designed as an answer to objections raised by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the questions asked on a questionnaire submitted by the committee.

Mr. Edward P. Costigan (D.), Senator from Colorado, introduced a resolution in the Senate asking an investigation of the alleged delay of the Department of Justice in acting on the affairs of the Harriman National Bank in New York.

Little doubt is expressed here that the investigation of the big investment bankers in Wall Street will be facilitated. It is thought also that the new Roosevelt securities bill is a natural complement to such an inquiry. This bill proposes for the first time to fix responsibility on the sellers of securities for statements made in advertisements. It is a policy of "let the seller also beware" rather than simply "let the buyer beware."

Some Doubt as to Scope

The question of whether the bill as drawn is retroactive in scope was still undecided today, with opinion veering to the conclusion that an amendment would be added so that only future securities would come under its drastic provisions. Mr. Huston Thompson, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who drew up the bill, and Mr. Alexander Holtzoff, representing Mr. Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney-General, both took the view that the law would apply nly to flotations hereafter made.

The controversy apparently reveals the haste with which the measure was drafted, for a search of the bill shows no positive statement settling this important point. The ambiguity has caused the Democrats some political embarrassment, for when the uncertainty was discovered, strong statements were obtained from Democratic leaders, both for and against the proposal to make the law retroactive, indicating that the issue had not been thought out in advance, and that a split existed among party leaders.

It was further revealed that exemptions from the bill in a number of types of security issues would be sought, and also that the measure might receive considerable opposition from Wall Street groups, which believe its provisions are too drastic. House and Senate committees, however, give unmistakable evidence of approval for the measure.

U. S. Trade Chamber Group Urges Unified System for Banking

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Unification of all commercial banking under the Federal Reserve System, was proposed yesterday to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by a committee of its members.

At the same time the committee advocated that the chamber study anew, in the light of recent disclosures, its previous commitment in favor of banks maintaining their security affiliates, together with its stand in regard to banks continuing to deal in investment securities.

Extension of branch banking under "careful regulation" by federal and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

New Beer to Bring Legal Paradoxes, Lawyer Declares

'Drunk' Verdict Rendered Useless With Selling of 3.2 Beverage

The question of intoxicating "non-intoxicating beer" was explained by Mr. Orville S. Poland, Boston lawyer, at a gathering in the Twentieth Century Club today. Mr. Poland also explained the modified Warren beer control bill, which the Massachusetts Joint Legislative Committee on legal affairs reported yesterday.

Mr. Poland outlined some of the complex situations which are likely to arise as the result of legislation permitting the manufacture and sale of 3.2 beer. An automobile driver involved in a mishap as the result of getting drunk on 3.2 beer probably could not have his license revoked, on the grounds of drunkenness, since the new law stipulates that 3.2 beer is not intoxicating, Mr. Poland pointed out.

Another perplexing problem, the speaker said, might be that involving a contract. A man might repudiate a specific contract on the ground that he was drunk at the time it was made—drunk on beer which the law says is not intoxicating.

Beer proponents have brought about this dilemma in their haste to legalize 3.2 beer, he said. Mr. Poland believes there is only one way to combat the problem—that is on the grounds that the new beer is unconstitutional. The Eighteenth Amendment prohibits the sale and manufacture of intoxicating beverages, he explained, and the beer law violates this constitutional statute.

Mr. Poland also passed out to his audience a recipe for testing the constitutionality of the beer law. A man could buy a case of beer from a brewer in another state, he explained. The man could refuse to pay and if the brewer brought suit, the case would have to be taken into federal courts because of the diversity of citizenship involved.

The defendant might base his defense on the grounds that the whole transaction was illegal because it involved the sale of an intoxicating beverage in violation of the Eighteenth Amendment. Should the district court pass judgment against him, the defendant could appeal and ultimately take the question before the Supreme Court, the speaker explained.

Mr. Poland also gave the gathering an historical background of beer. He said that in the days of Cæsar, ancient records dwell on the state of drunkenness which existed among people. Since distilling was an unknown process until some time around the year 1200, the Romans obviously became intoxicated by drinking brews and wines, said the Boston lawyer. He also cited Cæsar's references to the drunken fury of the fighters who opposed his conquest of Gaul.

Dry Law Convention Granted

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1 (AP)—The Rhode Island House of Representatives yesterday passed a measure providing for a constitutional convention of 31 delegates to ratify the repeal of the eighteenth convention. A bill providing $20,000 for expenses of the election to name delegates also was passed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.

Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

Vermont Educator Wins Scholarship

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 1 (AP)—Dr. Rozelle Parker Johnson, of the Latin department at the University of Vermont, who has received one of the sixteen research fellowships of the American council of learned societies, will use the award, which amounts to $1800 plus traveling expenses, for a year's research in Europe.

Dr. Johnson said he planned to inspect more than 20 manuscripts of the "Mappæ Clavicula" during a visit of libraries in England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Spain and Italy. The "Mappæ Clavicula" are the earliest and probably the most important documents on medieval art technology.

The works are indispensable to a sound knowledge of medieval dyeing, gilding and varnishing, painting, calligraphy and illumination, gold and silver working, glass and mosaic manufacture and decoration. They also furnish a primary course for any student of medieval chemistry, metallurgy, geology, lexicography and technical terminology.

Stonecutters Strike Against Cut in Wages

CONCORD, N. H., April 1 (AP)—Two hundred stonecutters went on strike here today against a proposed 15 per cent wage reduction. The walkout affected all granite plants in the city. Local union officials said similar action was taken in Barre, Vt., and at other New England points.

Six months ago the workers accepted an 11 per cent wage reduction, setting a pay scale at $8 a day. The manufacturers now offer $6.80 for an eight-hour day, union officials said.

Time Camera Lets Star Gazers Sleep, Dr. Bok Discloses

Public Flocks to Harvard Astronomical Fair to Aid Jobless

Old-time star-gazing astronomers who spend all night with their eyes glued to telescopic eyepieces and then sleep all day are few and far between in 1933, according to Dr. B. J. Bok, Wilson teaching fellow at the Harvard Observatory, who lectured on "Our Changing Universe" at the second session of Harvard's astronomical fair for the benefit of the unemployed.

"The astronomer today," said Dr. Bok, "retires at ordinary bedtime hours and sets a camera to work taking pictures at regular intervals throughout the night.

"We are often asked why theories change so often. The reason is that there are so many and they are so different that the only way we can test them is by observing changes which take place in the universe.

"A great many people think a telescope is like a microscope which is able to take a star and magnify it to such an extent that its shape and details of structure are plainly before us. Even with the most powerful instruments, stars are still only dots of light, light which originated as much as 100,000,000 years ago."

A new vision of the tremendous distances into space to which the astronomer's instruments can pierce, and of the "messages" or indications of still greater regions beyond perception, was given by the speaker.

"The sun is so far from the earth that it would take 200 years for the fastest express to reach it. Even Sir Malcolm Campbell in a perfect "Bluebird" would take 53 years of continuous travel to reach the sun at an average speed of 300 miles an hour. To the next nearest star or sun he would need 10,000,000 years."

"How hot are the stars? Spectroscopic studies show that the temperature at the surface of the sun is 6000°," Dr. Bok said. "Inspect the interior of the sun and you find the temperature rises to 40,000,000°, and this is cool compared with many stars. With one of these to warm us we wouldn't have to go to the beach for our summer's tan."

Events Tonight

Vermont Association of Boston: Annual sugar party, dancing and entertainment, Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, 7:30.

Norwich Club of Boston: Annual banquet, Hotel Kenmore, 6:45.

Boston City Club: Dinner dance, 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Harvard University: Open house at college observatory, talk, "The Metagalaxy and the Expanding Universe," by Prof. Harlow Shapley, benefit Cambridge Unemployment Relief Committee, 7:30.

University Club: Dinner dance, 40 Trinity Place, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Soviets on Parade," film, at 1:00, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:50, 9:40 p. m.

Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 8:30.

Plymouth—"Teatro del Piccoli," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Events Sunday

Ford Hall Folks: Meeting, talk, "Persian Days—and Nights," by Miss Lillian Shoedler, Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, 4.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "The Romance of Music," by Mr. Paul Shirley, 3:30; concert by Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Joseph F. Wagner, conducting, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

B. U. College of Education Alhpa Gamma Chapter of Pi Lambda Theta: Reunion tea, home of Miss Louise Waite, 47 Hillside Road, Watertown, 4.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Girl Reserve Lenten vesper service, chapel, 4.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "The Christs in Democratic Government," by Mr. Harold J. Laski of University of London, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Community Church: Address, "Karl Marx: After Fifty Years," by Mr. John Haynes Holmes of New York; also musical program, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Ruth Posselt, violinist; Mr. Richard Moulton, pianist, and Mme. Gladys Ondirek, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2:45. Open to public. Program as follows:

Pastorale Variée	Mozart
La Sérénade Interrompue	Debussy
Minstrels	Debussy

Mr. Moulton

Intrada	Desplanes-Nâchez
Capriccietto	Haydn
La Chasse	Cartier-Kreisler

Miss Posselt

Eroica Sonata, First Movement	MacDowell
Danza de Chivato	Pittaluga

Mr. Moulton

Havanaise	Saint-Saëns
Poem	Fibich-Kubelik
Tango	Arbós

Miss Posselt

Music

Symphony Hall—Roland Hayes, 3:30.

Boston Public Library—Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, 8.

Events Mondays

Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Exchange, Incorporated: Exhibition and sale, Copley-Plaza Hotel, all day.

Children's Museum of Boston: Indian Lore Club meeting, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 4. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, talk, "What's News Today," by Mrs. A. J. George, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, noon.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Lenten sermon, "The World's Wrong," by the Rev. Dr. Francis A. Poole, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

Concerts to Come

Monday evening, April 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, April 4, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the Boston Sinfonietta Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, April 8, at Symphony Hall, a concert by New England's Glee Clubs.

Sunday afternoon, April 9, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Josef Hofmann, pianist.

Tuesday evening, April 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone.

Thursday afternoon, April 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, April 16, at the Boston Art Club, final chamber concert of the season by the Flute Players Club.

Tuesday afternoon, April 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, April 20, in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, final chamber concert of the season by the Chardon String Quartet.

Friday afternoon, April 21, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, April 22, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through April 1.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur F. Musgrave. Through April 1.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 1.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Alssen. Through month of March.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Photographs by Dr. Eliot F. Porter and Dr. Charles V. Seastone. Through April 1.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Ninth Floor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by contemporary artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Hazleton. Through April 8.

Brick Oven Tavern, 40 Joy Street—Water colors of Cape Cod by Maurice Biscoe, miniatures by Genevieve M. Thomas.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings by Edna Ellis Baylor. Through April 7.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual members' exhibition. Through April 8.

Attleboro Museum of Art—Wall hangings by Marion Pierce Carter, oils by Florence Giviens, water colors by Rowena Brown Rice, sculpture by Harold Nelson Piel.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

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By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

GREEN HERON AT BOSTON NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

'Stalking' at National History Museum Gives Bird Lovers Early 'Day in Woods'

Before the warm spring sun has completely chased the chills from early morning air, certain intrepid persons, known as bird lovers, essay forth from warm beds to indulge in their favorite sport, "going out for birds." In the stillness of the awakening woods they stalk, wait and watch—seeking to identify new specimens and observe the habits of old friends.

The Boston Society of Natural History, possibly with the idea of attracting bird lovers who are neither early risers nor steeple jacks, offers an assortment of habitat groups in natural settings which may lead the casual student to further interest in birds. When a sudden spring storm forestalls a day in the woods, bird students need not be disappointed.

For the museum "stalker" these habitat groups have been ranged in convenient rows, so that his "field trip" during the course of which he may see hundreds of birds, demands nothing more than a saunter from one setting to another. Thus he is transferred, as if by a magic carpet, from the bank swallow group with nest bored into the side of a sand bank, to the open fields and low bushy growths where golden-winged warblers make their home. The blackened walls of the little chimney swift's abode are represented with his little nest glued securely to the bricks; likewise, one finds the barnswallows in the corner of a loft, the timbers for which were taken from a real old New England barn.

Lighting, atmosphere, scenery all contrive to make the exhibits at the Natural History Museum lifelike. Leaves for the groups are made of wax and are cast from molds of real leaves. Greens and grasses are actual specimens treated to retain their color and freshness. To further give the full effect of outdoor life and the type of country in which each habitat group is situated, Mr. John D. Smith, the museum's preparator, has painted backgrounds which lead perspectively into the little bird groups.

For those whose interest in birds is not sufficient to draw them from Boston, but who would enjoy the distinction of being able to say "Oh yes, a ——," as one flies past, the museum has a special group of Boston winter birds, all labeled. This brings one to another advantage of museum stalking. The beginner, whose enthusiasm perhaps outweighs his knowledge, can do a little intensive work before the initial field trip of the season. The museum also has numerous single groups and birds eggs collections. Dr. Edward Wigglesworth, director of the museum stated that the systematic collection of birds, consisting of long rows of mounted specimens, contained every species of bird recorded in New England.

This exhibit contains many unusual birds and a few "freaks." Among these are the pink-footed goose, the long-extinct Labador duck, two or three pelicans, and the great auk and its egg. The last-mentioned bird has been extinct for more than a century.

Dr. Wigglesworth called attention to a time-table of birds about Boston, which lists a schedule of all the birds that can be seen within a radius of about 40 miles of Boston, together with the approximate dates of arrival and departure. It also records the winter and permanent residents. According to the time-table more than 16 spring migrants and summer residents are already busy building nests and preparing for the warm months; among these are such well-known species as the red-winged blackbird, purple finch, bluebird, and of course that friendly assurance that spring is really here—the robin.

Indeed, museum stalking offers all the joys and thrills of a real field trip—perhaps with the exception of wet feet and a generally wind-blown feeling.

Wellesley Graduates Plan Leisure Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 1—Emancipated housewives, bored society matrons, and business or professional women temporarily without work, who are Wellesley College graduates, will return to the campus April 8 and 9 to discuss the proper application of leisure.

Under the leadership of three alumnæ, Mrs. Dorothy Hazard Hunt, Miss Geraldine Gordon and Miss Lucy J. Wright, who is supervisor of sociology field-work at Harvard University, and of Mrs. Alice B. Nichols, instructor of education at Wellesley, the women will discuss at round-table conferences such topics as "The Enjoyment of the Arts," "Sharing in the Community," "The Family at Play" and "Creative Hobbies."

Dr. Harry A. Overstreet, professor of philosophy at the College of the City of New York, Professor Alfred D. Sheffield, Wellesley instructor and Miss Vida D. Scudder of Wellesley, professor emeritus of the college and a writer and lecturer of note, will be speakers at Saturday and Sunday sessions.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and slightly warmer tonight; Sunday partly cloudy; moderate east to south winds, shifting to westerly; minimum temperature tonight near 42.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Showers and warmer tonight; Sunday cloudy.

Maine: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday; warmer in north and west portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional rain tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

Rhode Island: Showers and somewhat warmer in interior tonight; Sunday cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh shifting winds, becoming southwest and west over south portion and moderate to fresh southeast shifting to west and northwest Sunday over north portion, and mostly overcast weather, with occasional rain tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	48	Montreal	38	42
Bismarck	36	54	Nantucket	42	50
Boston	42	51	New Orleans	62	76
Buffalo	54	56	New York	46	50
Calgary	28	46	Norfolk, Va.	62	72
Charleston	66	72	North Platte	38	70
Chicago	42	68	Philadelphia	56	56
Cincinnati	52	66	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	82
Denver	34	70	Pittsburgh	56	64
Eastport, Me.	38	44	Portland, Me.	38	48
Hatteras	64	68	Raleigh	60	74
Honolulu, T.H.			St. Louis	48	66
7 p.m. Mar. 31	72	..	St. Paul	32	50
Helena, Mont.	28	44	Salt Lake City	36	60
Huron, S. D.	42	68	San Francisco	52	66
Jacksonville	64	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	62
Kansas City	52	54	Seattle	40	50
Key West	76	80	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	52	74	Washington	62	62
Memphis	54	68	Wichita, Kan.	50	70
Miami, Fla.	74	76	Williston, N.D.	34	58

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 1.
B—Maximum March 31.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:39 p. m., Sunday 3:54 a. m.
Height of tides 7.6 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:40 p. m.

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Blind Pupils Take Roles in Shaw Play At Perkins School

A cosmopolitan group of actors strode the boards last night at Perkins Institution, Watertown, in the annual production by the Perkins Players, composed of students from Perkins and the Massachusetts School for the Blind. This year the performance was Shaw's "Arms and the Man," the delightfully satirical story of the "chocolate cream soldier."

Among those who lent an international air to the entertainment were Miss Zahia Ahmed Metwali, who has been sent to Perkins by the Egyptian Government to prepare for work among the blind in that country; Tateos Mukdjian, a student at the Watertown School from Greece; and Bertrand Chombeau, from France.

Remarking on a comment as to the freedom of action in their players, Miss Claudia Potter and Mrs. Marryett M. Kempton, the directors of the group, explained that this was probably due to the long period during which the actors had lived with their parts.

"We do not coach our plays in the conventional sense of the word," said Miss Potter. "Rehearsals started about the end of January and we have spent the time familiarizing the actors with their rôles rather than merely directing. Due to long, exacting schedules, the students do not have much time for outside work."

State Forests Give Jobs to Unemployed

Forest development in Massachusetts, as a means to help unemployment, is being carried on, according to a report on forest conditions in Essex County. "There is no other form of public work better adapted to the relief of unemployment than forest management, according to this report issued by the joint committee of the Selectmen's Association of Essex County and the Massachusetts Forestry Association.

More than 90 per cent of the money spent in this manner goes directly to the workers for hand labor, the report declares. "Where unemployment relief is planned in advance," it says, "the public will get more for the dollar spent in forest management than in any other form of public improvement."

Public development only will reclaim the land protecting what now is forest, the reports says. The chief recommendation made by the committee is the development of Harold Parker State Forest which, it says, should be enlarged to include tracts in Andover, North Andover, Boxford and Middletown. Not only would this be the largest forest in the Commonwealth, the reports points out, but "there is no section where the need is greater."

Prison Library Well Patronized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 1—Literary food to meet the tastes of all may be found at the well-patronized library of the New Hampshire State Prison, according to its librarian, the Rev. Whitman Bassett. But many of its inmates find pleasure and profit in the more solid literary fare, it is indicated in a catalogue of the collection just issued and said to be the most complete of its kind ever produced by the State.

While the library is well stocked with volumes intended primarily to entertain, there are divisions devoted to "general works" as well as philosophy, religion, sociology, natural science, philology, general literature, history, useful and fine arts.

The New Hampshire Prison Library is said to be one of the finest of its kind in the United States, the contents of which have been so selected as to provide entertainment to those in search of fiction as well as more solid literary fare to those who prefer it.

Chilean Taxi Drivers Provided With Haven

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 1 (By U.P.)—Eighty bus drivers and conductors, unable to make a living because of high gasoline prices and low fares, will leave soon with their families to settle on government-owned farms at El Culenar, in Longue Department.

A farm at San Fernando has been set aside by the Government for unemployed taxi drivers of Santiago and other cities.

Il Duce

The Christian Science Monitor

BENITO MUSSOLINI

Whose Accomplishments Are Pictured in the Film "Mussolini Speaks."

Motion Pictures

"Mussolini Speaks"

Tremont Theater—Columbia Pictures presents "Mussolini Speaks," beginning March 31, 1933.

"Mussolini Speaks" is a super-newsreel, a pictorial record of the career of Il Duce. Its producers may well boast of its "cast," which contains not only the Italian Dictator but the royal family of Italy, other royalties, Pope Pius XI and members of the Italian Cabinet, besides some hundreds of thousands of Italian subjects. There is an introduction and a running comment by Mr. Lowell Thomas, who translates the Premier's speeches and provides an uncritical account of his accomplishments.

We are shown Mussolini's humble birthplace, and given a graphic sequence of his early years as a militant Socialist, his switch to patriotism in the crisis of war and his organization of the Black Shirts to restore order to a disrupted post-war Italy. There are vivid pictures of the march of the Fascist hosts on Rome, the reception of their leader by the King, and the beginning of the program of industrial rehabilitation which was to place Italy again among the great powers.

The emphasis is upon Mussolini's material achievements — industry, shipping, agriculture, housing, army; his diplomatic match-making and the negotiation of the Lateran Treaty. We did hear of his promotion of education, but nothing of his aid to the arts.

Perhaps the most interesting sequences are those of Mussolini speaking, especially those showing his address to thousands of people from a Milan balcony on the anniversary of the march on Rome. Here the power of the man's personality becomes apparent. Also his arrogance. The film is of value as a historical record, with allowance made for its official bias.

Character Work Topic of Institute

Organizations from all parts of New England have been invited to submit displays for the Institute of Character Developing Forces in New England, which will be held at the Boston City Club, April 17 to 20. These displays will show specifically what organizations in New England are doing in character development, and will form a survey of the programs which are now being carried on.

These displays will be exhibited in the auditorium of the Boston City Club during the institute sessions. Many of them will be in color and attractively illustrated. More than 15 organizations have already indicated that they intend to submit displays, and it is expected that more than 100 displays will be exhibited.

Courts to Review Closed Bank Cases In Massachusetts

Coming court cases to be held in connection with several closed banks of the Commonwealth occupied the foreground of banking discussions today.

Directors and officials of the Inman Trust Company, Cambridge, and of the Federal National Bank of Boston, with officials of the state banking department will be summoned as witnesses before the Middlesex Grand Jury this month in connection with investigation of the affairs of the closed Cambridge institution, Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, announced.

Simultaneously, it was reported by Assistant District Attorney Frederick A. Crafts that a second trial in Middlesex County of criminal charges against Edwin T. McKnight, president of the closed Medford Trust Company, would begin next Wednesday in the County Criminal Court.

Two bills in equity, one of them seeking to recover $550,000 from the closed Federal National, the other aiming to force Mr. Herbert Pearson, receiver of the Federal National, to turn over to the petitioner mortgages and notes amounting to $204,775, were filed in the Supreme Court, yesterday, by the bank commissioner. The commissioner charges that one man, Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, trustee, held a majority of stock in the bank and was thus able to choose its directors.

The suit brought by the Federal National to recover from the Commonwealth $14,325 held by the State under a contract for road construction was decided in favor of the State, yesterday, in a ruling handed down by the State Supreme Court.

'How to Find a Job' Attracts College Men

About 50 per cent of the men receiving training in "How to Find a Job" at the Boston Y. M. C. A. have had college experience, Mr. William J. Riley, in charge of the course, reports. Ninety-nine percent of the group have had high school training and about four times more single men are registered than married.

The course is conducted without charge and is open to any young man between the ages of 18 and 35. More than 500 men already have received aid from the claasses.

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R.F.C. Loan to Aid Manhattan Start Big Housing Plan

Slum Area to Be Replaced by Modern Apartments for 5000 Persons

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1—Preparations for launching a model housing project to provide homes for about 5000 persons in place of one of the most wretched slum areas in lower Manhattan are under way today following approval by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of a loan of $8,075,000 to Fred F. French Operators, Inc.

The project, which will be known as Knickerbocker Village, is the first housing enterprise in New York to which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has granted funds. It will occupy a five-acre plot between Brooklyn Bridge and Manhattan Bridge and be bounded by Catharine, Monroe, Market and Cherry streets. The area is now occupied by obsolete tenements of five and six-story walk-up type, ranging from 100 to 50 years old. Many of the rooms have no outside openings of any kind and the sanitary arrangements are of the most primitive type. In most of the buildings, tenants must obtain water from faucets in the court in the rear yard, carrying it up several flights of stairs in buckets. Streets and courts are mere slots between buildings, into some of which the sun never penetrates.

Plans for Knickerbocker Village are in sharp contrast with those old dwellings. Each building will be of hollow square construction with a large interior court. Light and sunshine will have access to every apartment. Most of the apartments will contain three and one-half rooms each. A few apartments will have four and a half and five and a half rooms each.

The buildings have been authorized under the State Housing Law, which sets $12.50 a room a month as the "maximum average rental" in Manhattan.

"Rooms will be large," the company's announcement said, "with cross-ventilation and good outlook and with modern equipment in way of automatic push button elevators, incinerators, full plumbing, including a completely equipped bath room; refrigeration, gas, electricity.

"A plot between the two units will provide an earthen playground for children. Each court width is to be 131 feet; length, 230 feet; building height 1:2 feet. The buildings cover 43.8 per cent of the land."

Mr. French said the work of clearing the site would begin before May 1.

Besides ridding Manhattan of a portion of its worst slum areas, the project will give impetus to employment, because most of the $8,000,000 will be expended for labor, Mr. French said. Two thousand men will be engaged on the site, he said, and another 8000 in shops, foundries, factories, mines, lumber camps, and in connection with other necessary materials, he said, as a result of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's loan for the project. The work will require about one year.

Of the 219,000 square feet which the development will cover, the Fred F. French Operators, Inc., already owns 140,000 square feet and has options on 54,000 square feet. The additional 25,000 square feet will be obtainable by vacating Hamilton Street, which extends diagonally across the property and using the area as part of the site.

The buildings of Knickerbocker Village will be 12 stories high, of fireproof steel and concrete construction and will contain 1630 apartments and 6030 rooms.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan carries interest at 5 per cent a year and will be amortized at the rate of 2 per cent a year.

Motortruck Transport System Defended

(Continued from Page 1)

short-haul field and we frankly believe that in this attempt the railroads are doing themselves an injustice as well as the shipper."

Mr. Benway claimed that the trucks, as a whole, are tapping new business and throwing more freight traffic in the way of the rails than they are diverting to the highways.

"With the control of transportation," he continued, "being taken out of the hands of the rails and given to the shipper, the latter is able to dictate his own rates. The monopoly is over. To protect themselves the railroads are taking to the highways.

"Why don't the rails stay out of the amusement business, the hotel industry and various other side lines and confine themselves to railroading? They would make money then."

Classification of Trucks

Mr. Benway's contention was that the shout over reduced railroad traffic as a result of the trucks is being made through a megaphone. He pointed out that only 11 per cent of all motor vehicles are trucks and indicated that falling railroad revenues, due in part to the business recession, are traced largely to the passenger automobile.

He cited truck registration figures in Massachusetts which he thought were typical of the country. Out of a total of 116,580 trucks in the Commonwealth, he said, 1½ per cent are common carrier, interstate trucks; 4.45 per cent are common carrier, intrastate; 8.7 per cent are contract carriers and 85.8 per cent are privately owned and operated.

He enumerated these classifications as follows: common carrier—trucks for hire operating on schedules and at published rates; contract carrier—trucks that are hired by shippers for definite services but which are not held to serve the public indiscriminately; privately owned—trucks used in carrying the goods of their owners when and where they choose.

"The great bulk of the nation's trucks," he explained, "are survivors of the village draymen who carried goods about the villages at their own terms and convenience."

Conditions in New England

The New England traffic expert then launched into an attack on the tendency of the rails to subsidize motor transports in order to start what he called a "rate war" among trucking companies.

"This practice is evident in Massachusetts," he declared. "The Boston & Maine contracted the Boston & Maine Transportation Company to use its trucks and undersell independent truckers. As a result, the railroad had to pay off a deficit of $239,000 in the transportation company's operating expenses for 1931."

"The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad," he continued, "paid off a similar deficit of $181,000 in 1931 for the New England Transportation Company. The B. & M. Transportation Company is a contract organization and does not own its own trucks."

Mr. Benway directed attention to the experience of other states where he said efforts were being made to legislate trucks off the highway. In this connection, he quoted Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska as follows: "If it is desired to regulate motor vehicles for the protection of the roads, it can be done without drastic legislation that would seriously handicap the trucks in operation and would automatically remove hundreds of them from the highways. Others would have to greatly increase their transportation rates, thus destroying the only competition that the railroads have ever had which protects the public from excessive freight rates."

Called Economic Necessity

"In the rôle that the truck now assumes," the authority stated, "it is a tool of the factory which the business man uses to meet competition and the fluctuations of business. The shipper is not going to pay high freight rates any longer. He'll own his own trucks first.

"So far, the business of trucking does not lend itself to control by large corporations. I doubt if the railroads can successfully operate trucks at a profit with their tremendous overhead expense. As a factory accessory, trucking is not a business. The truck is a tool of the short-haul, less-than-carload field. As such it is just as much an economic necessity as the passenger car.

"That is the reason," he said, "that it is not the shipper who is asking for truck legislation."

He believed that uniform regulation of the size and weight of trucks over the country was advisable but he did not think it could be applied to registration fees and charges. These should be governed, he said, on the basis of highway upkeep and construction costs in ratio to the volume of traffic. He pointed out that these conditions accounted for the wide difference in registration fees charged by individual states.

Perhaps it would help calm the average motorist, he added, when a truck gets in his way on the highway to remember that it is because of that truck and others on the road that he—the motorist—is able to buy his commodities, yes, even his gasoline cheaper and have more money to put into his car.

The fact remains, he asserted, that everything is being done to educate the truck driver to stay on his own side of the road. As a rule, Mr. Benway believed he was "playing safe." Evidence of this he found in the excellent safety record of truck drivers throughout the country.

Bank Inquiry Reaches Out to Wall Street

(Continued from Page 1)

state governments also was indorsed.

In advocating the unified bank system, the committee pointed out that 90 per cent of business payments are by check, "a new form of fiduciary currency," and that therefore virtually all business is dependent upon commercial banks.

"Recent events," it said, "have demonstrated so conclusively this nation-wide dependence of business, that it is essential, in our judgment, for such banks now to be grouped into a single system.

"Stricter standards of bank operation, self-imposed by those engaged in the business; some statutory definition of the limits of permitted powers, and improvements in public supervision and examination are necessary under any system. Without them, structural changes may be largely negatived. But all of these methods can be made more effective under a uniform law and a unified supervision and control."

Only unified control, it continued, could give effective protection to the bank check.

Antitrust Laws Declared Out of Date in Business

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—A plea for a relaxation of the antitrust laws, on grounds that the nation is "not confronted with the danger of monopoly but the necessity for cooperation," was made in an address last night by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Harriman reported that at the directors' meeting of the chamber during the past two days the following suggestion was put forward:

"The Government is doing and can do much to point the way, but immeasurably more must be done by business itself. Laws may be passed. The stage may be set for recovery, but the actors in the drama are the manufacturer, the merchant, the farmer, the wage-earner. Upon them depends whether the play shall succeed or fail."

Mr. Harriman said that "some 40 years ago when the shadow of trusts fell across our horizon" various prohibitions were enacted. At present, he said, conditions have "rendered these economic monsters harmless."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Marie N. Savage, Philadelphia, Penna.
Sarah E. Noel, Boston, Mass.
Lulu M. Decker, Philadelphia, Penna.
Christian F. Decker, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Lydia Trachsler, Lausanne, Switzerland.
Mrs. Agnes B. Isler-Rio, Zurich, Switzerland.
Mrs. Anna E. Vickery, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Huldah J. Downing, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Dorothy Spalding, Revere, Mass.
Mrs. Leslie A. Bull, Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. Esther H. Burtch, Lexington, Mass.

No Trace of Slum Tenements Left Here

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FIVE ACRES OF MODEL HOUSING

Aerial View of New Apartment Blocks to Replace Overcrowded Dwellings With Help of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Dalrymple to Take Woodcock's Place As Dry Office Head

Cummings Praises Service Former Leader Gave to His Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1—Appointment of Maj. A. V. Dalrymple of California to succeed Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock as director of the Bureau of Prohibition was announced yesterday by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, the Attorney-General. Colonel Woodcock, who has been head of the Prohibition Bureau since July 1, 1930, submitted his resignation when the new Administration took office and it has just been accepted.

"During his period of service, Mr. Woodcock was confronted with many very difficult problems and handled the delicate matters necessarily coming under his administrative control in a highly efficient and satisfactory manner," Mr. Cummings declared.

There was rumor to the effect that Colonel Woodcock will continue in the Department of Justice in another position but his appointment has not been announced. "In the course of his duties," the Attorney-General said of Colonel Woodcock, "he organized the bureau which has functioned from the date of his connection until now and he is to be credited with the efficient manner in which it has operated. I have the greatest respect for his ability and devotion to the highest standards of public service."

Major Dalrymple has had long experience in prohibition enforcement work. He was supervising federal prohibition agent under President Wilson for the central division, comprising Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Prior to that, he had been at the head of enforcement of the narcotic laws in the Philippine Islands.

"I have every confidence in his ability to meet the exacting requirements of his difficult post," Mr. Cummings said, as he announced the appointment.

Major Dalrymple is a veteran of the Spanish-American War and served with the American Expeditionary Force and was on staff duty at the Peace Conference in Paris. Since 1925 he has been engaged in the practice of law in California.

Before his resignation was announced yesterday, Colonel Woodcock made public instructions to his district chiefs for guarding against the illegal manufacture of beer.

While their major activities should be directed toward the stamping out of the unlawful manufacture and transportation of distilled spirts, he advised the investigators that their duties also included the prevention of the manufacture of beer without a permit.

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Two novel choral pieces adorned the twenty-first program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's home season (March 31-April 1). Mr. William Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast" was performed for the first time in America, Mr. Charles Martin Loeffler's "Evocation" for the first time in Boston. The chorus was that of the Cecilia Society, Mr. Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

"Belshazzar's Feast," in the year and a half since its production at Leeds, Eng., has been the text of a chorus of critical praise as loud as that of the score, and nearly as unanimous. The work has therefore been awaited in America with impatience, and it had a notable success at its first Boston performance.

Certainly it is an effective composition. The author of the Overture, "Portsmouth Point," has had no difficulty in expressing, in rhythms, in orchestral sonorities and in instrumental colors his conception of the reign of Belshazzar, the fall of Babylon and the rejoicing of the Israelites. At the very beginning he establishes his atmosphere, with the trumpet call on a single reiterated note and in a provocative rhythm. There is tremendous force in the choruses of praise to the Babylonish gods of gold, silver, iron, stone, wood and brass, at the King's feast. There is a really distressing impact in the vocal and instrumental rejoicing of the Israelites over the fall of the city.

Clearly, a great deal of this effect is due to the violence of the assault on the ears: an effect of the sort which tends to wear away after the first few meetings with a score. The touch — already famous — of the handwriting on the wall also smacks of the theater. The announcement by the soloist (Mr. David Blair McClosky) that that night the King was slain, with the sudden fortissimo repetition of the word "slain" by the chorus—surely this is theatrical rather than musical.

The communication of the barbaric splendors of the Babylonians and of the barbaric triumph of the Israelites is comparable with Prokofieff's realization of the rites of the Akkadians, in "Sept, Ils Sont Sept." But after a single hearing of Mr. Walton's cantata we are doubtful about two things: the value of the musical material employed, and the form taken by the composition. We did not find affecting the melodic substance of the mourning by the waters of Babylon, for example. And the declamations of the soloist were unimpressive. This was the fault, we are convinced, as much of the composer as of the soloist. Dr. Koussevitzky conducted vigorously and secured a performance that was admirable except for a few roughnesses which no doubt will disappear with repetition of the piece.

It would be a pity if the shock of the Walton opus were to obliterate the impression made by Mr. Loeffler's composition, which was written for the dedication of Severance Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, as the permanent home of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. Going back to his favorite Greece for his inspiration, Mr. Loeffler has described in tones the building of a temple of the muses, and of the attempts of the nymphs to fetter the god Pan to their fields. The score is characteristically charming and evocative, rich and closely knit, full of lovely tints and shades, clouds and shadows, in the best impressionist style. The saxophone has been employed for its novel timbres, and a new instrument, the vibra-harp—a sort of xylophone with cylindrical resonators under the metal bars—adds to the elusive atmospheric effects. The composer was called to the stage to acknowledge the prolonged applause.

The program opened with the Symphony in E flat major (Salomon No. 10) by Haydn. It is not too much to say that this composition gave more pleasure than either of its companions on the list. To observe the endless fertility of the composer, his variety of mood, his inventiveness, his unexpected turns of phrase and modifications of rhythm, is a joy. He was lavish with his fancies, his inventions. He could afford to be, for they bubbled out of him. In one of his symphonies there is material for a dozen pretentious compositions by many a composer. The performance was exquisite.

L. A. S.

Hazel Hallett

A pianoforte recital given in Steinert Hall last evening by Miss Hazel Hallett was attended by a large and highly appreciative audience. The tastefully chosen program began with sonatas by Scarlatti (A major) and Beethoven (D minor, op. 57), as though to demonstrate what a diversity of forms had borne the same generic title. It contained also Chopin's great F minor Ballade and four of his Etudes, ending with Griffes's "White Peacock," John Ireland's "Island Spell," and Liszt's "La Campanella."

Miss Hallett brought to this program an evident appreciation of the emotional and dramatic implications of the music she played, a very fluent technique, and a youthful impetuosity that was not without disadvantages, since it led her frequently into excesses of speed, to the detriment of clarity and of accuracy. She might be well advised to cultivate more generally the more deliberate style, the firmer touch, the more constant attention to detail, which distinguished her performance of Chopin's "Winter Wind" Etude.

Besides the first and second movements of Beethoven's D minor Sonata, which were, on the whole, played musically and effectively, Miss Hallett gave possibly most pleasure in the two agreeably impressionistic pieces by Griffes and Ireland—the former visiting a Debussian Arcady, the latter perhaps dallying amid the Celtic harps of a Yeatsian fairyland. Here was captured an elusive grace, a beauty of sound and mood, that charmed Miss Hallett's audience.

There was much cordial applause, in response to which Miss Hallett played some encores.

S. S.

Cincinnati Dedicates Union Rail Terminal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 1—"You have taken much of my glory from me but I'll do you a good turn," said "Old Man River" to "Young Man Railroad." "I'll see that you do not have to wait any longer to get into your beautiful new home."

With that he rose from his banks, flooding the old union passenger station and driving the trains into this city's new station two weeks ahead of schedule.

So did the Ohio River with its recent flood take a principal part in the dedication of the $41,000,000 railroad terminal. All official plans were forced to step aside.

Nevertheless the formal ceremonies were conducted late yesterday. Mayor Russell Wilson received the gold master key for the station door from Mr. H. A. Worcester, president of the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company, although the doors were swinging wide and the smoke of incoming trains indicated that the act was merely symbolical.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The engagement of the Teatro dei Piccoli, at the Plymouth, which was to have ended tonight, has been so successful that a return engagement has been arranged for the week beginning April 10.

Miss Ethel Barrymore's production of "An Amazing Career" closes tonight at the Wilbur.

"Dick Whittington," operetta by Mmes. Anderson and Gulesian, will be presented next week at the Copley.

"Of Thee I Sing," Pulitzer Prize musical play, will open a return engagement at the Shubert, Saturday evening, April 15.

The Irish Players from the Abbey Theater in Dublin will begin a three-weeks tenancy of the Hollis April 17, opening with a new play by Arthur Shiels, "The New Gossoon."

On the same evening, "No, No, Nanette" will be the bill at the Copley, and "Blossom Time" at the Majestic.

At the Fine Arts, "Soviets on Parade" will be succeeded next Monday by the German film, "Friederike."

The film, "Mussolini Speaks," continues next week at the Tremont.

Radicals Start Sentences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Six persons who disturbed the closing exercises of the Olympic games with a radical demonstration began serving six-month jail sentences recently. Dressed as athletes, the disturbers slipped upon the field of the Coliseum and began running about the track before 100,000 spectators displaying banners and shouting, "Free Mooney!"

Truck Weight Bill Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — The State Legislature killed a bill to require operators of trucks in the State to cut the size of loads to 15,000 pounds gross.

Price War of Press in Mexico Causes Rebuke by Its Method

Government Organ in Capital Points Out Dangers in Yellow Journalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—A price war between two morning Mexico City newspapers, obliging them to resort to screaming crime headlines in order to boost street sales so that the reduction in incomes might be partially offset caused the official government mouthpiece, El Nacional, also a morning newspaper, to launch a vigorous anti-yellow journalism crusade.

The campaign started with a prominent front page article in El Nacional stating that society is subjected to grave danger by the recent trend toward yellow journalism on the part of the Mexico City newspapers and asserted that an "editor does not have the right to defame citizens nor corrupt the masses by propagandizing crime and popularizing criminals."

Advocating "culture in place of dissolution, prophylaxis in place of punishment," this newspaper adds that without employing these two axioms as guides newspapers cannot be considered as dynamic factors in the economic and social progress of the country.

In examining the methods used by yellow journals in Mexico and to attract, without practical results, the attention of the public, the article asserts "that the system goes to pieces by its very inherent makeup."

"In their mercantile anxiety, these newspapers resort to publicizing crime and the idealization of criminals until the latter are converted into veritable heroes of fiction—this in itself constitutes an act against society," the article says.

"But," the article continues, "there is another aspect of social importance which takes form in the manner in which these yellow newspapers treat scandal and police news which is calumniatory to honest individuals who have been unfortunately accused of committing a crime. With the accusation, these newspapers, without more ado, assume that it is an accomplished act, causing at times irreparable damage to innocent people involved."

Crimes involving sex are given much space by the yellow journal, the article adds, with the details minutely described and without caution, bringing upon the victim "definite damages and further shame."

Billion Demanded Of Government By Labor for Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—Organized labor asked today that $1,000,000,000 be appropriated by the Federal Government for relief purposes and that a huge public works program be launched as quickly as possible to aid the unemployed.

These recommendations were made as more than a score of labor leaders sat down to conference with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to outline what the wage-earning class in America hopes to realize from the "new deal." The demands of the American Federationof Labor and the railroad brotherhoods were crystallized at a preliminary meeting here yesterday.

The public works program they advocated should include public buildings, roads, elimination of grade crossings, flood control, reforestation, soil erosion, reclamation, and should be supplemented by the encouragement of self-liquidating projects such as slum clearances, housing and the building of tunnels and bridges.

Application of the five-day week and six-hour day was urged by the American Federation of Labor, which declared that it would be impossible to "definitely and adequately overcome the evil of unemployment until we institute and apply the five-day week and six-hour day to character of employment, both public and private. Material furnished the conference by Miss Perkins showed that as a result of the slump, actual hours in most instances are considerably below normal but full-time schedules have not been revised downward, except in certain organized trades.

Federal legislation should be supplemented through the encouragement of voluntary joint agreements between employers and organized employees, the labor leaders said, urging the speedy enactment of the Black-Connery bill. The six-hour day for the transportation industry was especially urged. Restoration of buying power through an increase in wages was another recommendation of the labor federation.

Estimates from reputable engineering groups place the value of necessary works that could be started in the course of a year by the federal, state and municipal governments, at more than $1,000,000,000. This amount of construction would be employment, direct and indirect, to approximately 1,000,000 workers.

Senate Confirms Troy As Governor of Alaska

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Mr. John W. Troy of Alaska was confirmed by the Senate as Governor of Alaska, succeeding Mr. George A. Parks.

Mr. James H. Hanley of Omaha, was confirmed as a member of the Federal Radio Commission.

Clock Gives World Times

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 1 (By U. P.)—A clock automatically telling the time of the day in all time zones has been invented by Signor Giacomo Moro, Italian, and Señor Carlos Alberto Kroger, Venezuelan. It is designed principally for use by radio fans withing to know the time of broadcasts in foreign countries with relation to the local time.

Fliers Charged With Air Attack on Prison

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 1 (AP)—Two alleged ex-convicts from Denver were under arrest today on charges of shooting from an airplane over the federal penitentiary at tower guards who replied with machine gun and rifle fire.

Soon after the alleged 15-minute attack late Friday had ended without casualties, Lynn and A. N. Barlow, brothers, were arrested as they stepped from a plane at the Fort Leavenworth flying field. Prison officials asserted the brothers once served short terms at Leavenworth for liquor law violations.

The Barlows denied the shooting, saying they flew here to get their brother, Theodore, whose term for a liquor law violation ends today. Warden Fred G. Zerbst said, however, that the evidence against the two was "conclusive," although no weapon was reported to have been found in the plane flown by the Barlows from Denver.

Franchise Taxes Sought From Radio Companies

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1 (AP)—Mr. M. J. Brennan, state revenue agent, said Thursday that suits seeking to collect franchise taxes from the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System were filed here on that day.

The actions are believed to mark the first attempt on the part of a state to collect franchise taxes on operation of radio networks.

Payment of taxes and penalties for nonpayment of the proportion claimed due the State during the last five years is sought. By prorating the value of capital stock of the two companies as concerns Kentucky, the suits seek franchise taxes and penalties on $15,200,000 assessments for the National Broadcasting Company for the five years, and $1,451,601 assessments for the Columbia Broadcasting System for the five years.

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An Announcement
intended for the readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
You are cordially invited to attend, without obligation, the first work session of the class for the development of effective SPEECH and acquiring of POISE, to be held Tuesday, April 4, at 8 p. m. sharp, by
WALKER MATTESON, A.B., M.E.A.
Member of New York Bar; Head of Effective Speech Training and American Speakers Institute
Club Rooms, 26th Floor — 2 Park Avenue at 33rd St. New York, N. Y.

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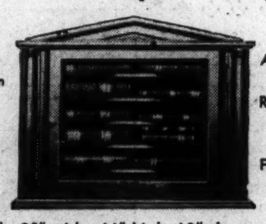

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Monitor Readers: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10c and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

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New Leader In Squash Racquets

Beekman Pool Displaces His Brother, J. Lawrence Pool in the New List

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1—A new leader and some wholesale promotions, both into higher places and from Class B, features the new ranking list of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association, made public today by Edwin H. Bigelow, secretary of the association.

As was expected, Beekman Pool, new metropolitan champion, as well as former United States and intercollegiate champion, moves into the first place, displacing his brother J. Lawrence Pool 2d, but the latter is also passed by William E. Coyle of the Montclair Athletic Club, who also enjoys the distinction of being rated among the leaders in the squash tennis national ranking, made public last week; and by Perry R. Pease of the Racquet & Tennis Club, who made a slow start, but whose performances in the later events of the season, gave him his record. Lawrence Pool is fourth.

Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., George D. Debevoise, W. Palmer Dixon and Nathaniel F. Glidden Jr. all in the first 10 last year, are dropped into the lesser Class A players, with the former three eliminated chiefly on account of their inactivity the last season. Glidden had a bad year, losing to many lesser players, and was dropped on that account. Eliot Pratt was also relegated to the second list, for inactivity, and William Jay Iselin dropped from the list altogether. These places were filled by the addition of Beekman Pool, and by the promotion from the second list of Furlong T. Smith, Marshall M. MacLeod, W. S. Barbour, W. D. Banks, and W. Stapely Wonham.

The most important promotion came to Robert A. Goodwin of the Yale Club, who moved from No. 20 to No. 6, while Cole, from 6 to 2, and Pease, from 12 to 3, were also prominent. Furlong T. Smith, from the second group, moved up to No. 9, but this sums up the chief advances among the leaders.

An important step increased the second list to make a total of 69, including the first 20, adding a large number of former Class B players. Chief among these were the various members of the leading teams in Class B, with a strong sprinkling of squash tennis players of promience. Among those are Rowland B. Haines, No. 2 in squash tennis, Conway Hoffman, Class B champion, and a member of the Montclair Athletic Club squash tennis team, Harris B. Fisher Jr. and Howell Van Gerbig, former Fraternity Club stars, now of Union League Club, and Murray Vernon, handball star of many seasons.

The complete lists are as follows:

Class A—First Twenty

1. Beekman Pool, Harvard Club.
2. William E. Coyle, Montclair A. C.
3. Perry R. Pease, Racquet and Tennis Club.
4. J. Lawrence Pool 2d, Harvard Club.
5. Donald J. Nightingale, University Club.
6. Robert A. Goodwin, Yale Club.
7. Ralph A. Powers, Harvard Club.
8. C. Waring Gillespie, Yale Club.
9. Furlong T. Smith, University Club.
10. Darwin P. Kingsley Jr., University Club.
11. Raymond F. DeVoe, University Club.
12. J. Delafield DuBois, Harvard Club.
13. Robert L. Debevoise, Harvard Club.
14. Marshall M. MacLeod, Princeton Club.
15. W. S. Barbour, Princeton Club.
16. Lathrop S. Haskins, Racquet and Tennis Club.
17. W. D. Banks, University Club.
18. W. Stapely Wonham, Field Club of Greenwich.
19. Gerald H. Cox Jr., Yale Club.
20. Ernest M. Jonkiaas, Rockaway Hunting Club.

Class A—Listed Alphabetically After the First Twenty

Willcox B. Adsit Jr., Frederick B. Alexander Jr., John W. Allen.
Harland F. Baker, P. W. Bunnell.
John F. Callanan, Van H. Cartmell, Willard W. Cole Jr., Ambrose Cort Jr.
George D. Debevoise, Hunt T. Dickinson, W. Palmer Dixon.
B. N. Everett.
Harris B. Fisher Jr.
Nathaniel F. Glidden Jr., Earl Goldthorp.
Rowland B. Haines, I. D. Hall, William C. Hammond Jr., J. Henry Harper Jr., Conway Hoffman.
Gould Ingram.
Howard S. Kniffin Jr., Seymour H. Knox.
Chester T. Lane, George J. Leness, David A. Lowry.
Robert E. McCormick, Kingsley Mabon, William Martin, J. S. Matthews, Eugene L. Maxwell, Percy G. Melville, B. W. Morris.
Donald Lee Norris.
F. Morgan Palmer, Richard Peabody, William C. Peet Jr., Stephen H. Philbin, Eliot Pratt, Henry W. Putnam.
Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., Frederick C. Reynolds, Junius H. Richards.
S. L. Scott.
Howell Van Gerbig, Murray Vernon.
John K. Weeks, Brainerd H. Whitbeck Jr.

Corinthians Plan Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The famous Corinthians, the only amateur Association football team that today bears serious comparison with the professional sides of the English League, have arranged to make a tour on the Continent from April 5 to April 18. To commence with, at The Hague, Holland, they will have the unaccustomed experience of playing by artificial light—"floodlit football" is being experimented with just now in several parts of Europe—and on April 8 they are due for a daylight match at Hamburg, Germany. On April 9, they are due to appear at Eiel, and on April 13, 14 and 16 they will contest three games at Copenhagen—with "K. B." "B 1903" and a Combined Copenhagen eleven. Of recent years, the Corinthians have fallen from power, owing to the great advance on the professional side of the game, but their name has still a great appeal abroad, and they are always interesting to watch, since they retain individualism where the professionals have subordinated it to a machine-like precision of highly practiced teamwork.

Colonel Kellogg at Lehigh

BETHLEHEM, Penna., April 1 (AP)—Col. Nelson A. Kellogg, director of athletics at Purdue University since 1919, yesterday was appointed to the newly created post of director of the division of athletics and physical education at Lehigh University to inaugurate the Pennsylvania college's "new deal" in intercollegiate and intramural competition. Colonel Kellogg will be a regular member of the faculty at Lehigh in charge of all intercollegiate and intramural athletics and physical education. He will have the faculty rank of professor. Lehigh recently reorganized its athletic department to take control of intercollegiate athletics entirely out of the hands of alumni and students and formally recognized all branches of physical education and athletic competition as a part of the university program.

Shawmut Investment Trust

Shawmut Bank Investment Trust report for the year ended Feb. 28, 1933, certified by independent auditors, shows total income of $248,373. After expenses and interest on senior debentures there was a balance of $8132 available for the $900,000 6 per cent junior notes due March 1, 1953, on which interest payments have been deferred. In the previous year total income amounted to $317,035 and interest and expenses were $338,895.

Brasenose College Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—The champion college for field hockey here this season is Brasenose, which defeated St. Peter's Hall in the deciding match for the College Cup by 5 goals to 3. It was the old, old story of teamwork triumphant over sparkling individual efforts.

British Sports Letter

Oxford Canadian Makes History

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

White City Stadium, London

CHARLES F. STANWOOD, a versatile Canadian who graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, U. S. A., last June, contributed a brilliant new paragraph to the history of British athletics here recently when he became the first Oxford Blue to win three events against Cambridge in the annual intervarsity track meet. The Oxonians carried the day handsomely by eight successes to three—it was their first victory since 1925—and Stanwood distinguished himself by winning the 120-yard high hurdles in 15 2-5s., the 220-yard low hurdles in 25s. (1-5s. outside the Oxford-Cambridge record), and the running high jump at 5ft. 11in., the best winning leap since 1927.

This great day of Oxford's athletic reawakening had a pronounced American college aspect to it, quite apart from Stanwood's triple wins. N. P. Hallowell Jr., a Harvard runner who figured in the final of the 1932 Olympic 1500-meter race, won the half mile for Oxford in 1m. 55 4-5s.—the second fastest time for the event at these sports—Julius Byles, formerly of Princeton, took the shotput for the Dark Blues with an effort of 41ft. 5½in., and Oscar Sutermeister of Cambridge, another Harvard product, spent most of the afternoon improving upon the English and intervarsity records for the pole vault. He sent the Light Blue flag fluttering to the masthead quite early, when he cleared 11ft. 9in., but he continued vaulting all through the rest of the program. From time to time a loud cheer would draw attention to the fact that he was still having fun. The best previous performance in the intervarsity sports was 12ft., by G. P. Faust, Oxford, and the English native record is 12ft. 6⅜in. Sutermeister cleared 12ft. 7in. before he left the matter alone.

Other American College Graduates Contribute

To give full credit to the United States, we must add also that J. B. Hawes 3d of Harvard and Oxford took second place, a yard behind E. I. Davis, Cambridge, in an even-time 100-yard dash; R. B. Greenough, Amherst and Cambridge, was third in the shotput with 40ft. 1½in., and S. K. Kurtz, Yale and Oxford, third in the pole vault at 11ft. 3in.

The result of the meet was in no sense a surprise. The achievements at Oxford and Cambridge earlier this term made it clear that Cambridge could not hope for anything much closer than four events to seven, unless there were some startling turnup of form of the day. No such thing eventuated, and the nearest approach to it was to the Light Blues' disadvantage, namely, the failure of Kenneth Farnes, well known as a county cricketer, to produce his best form in the shotput. Everything else worked out very much according to the book, except, perhaps, the quarter mile, in which R. M. March, Cambridge, uncorked a most astounding burst of speed. He was several yards behind the Oxford first string as the runners entered the last straight; but then he accelerated so violently that he was well away for a victory before J. G. Barnes could even begin to cope with him. Barnes, indeed, was so staggered that he lost the second place to his team mate, W. L. Lang.

Stanwood's Achievements High Class

Stanwood's achievements deserve further consideration. He won the high hurdles by 20 inches that he snatched from J. St. L. Thornton between the last flight and the stretch, and then he sauntered to the high jump pit. Directly he had finished exploiting his neat western roll over the bar, he commenced digging holes at the starting point for the low hurdles. His third win was an obvious accomplishment before the race was half run, for he could be seen going up with every stride. The runners started in echelon, but Stanwood, the rear man when the gun barked, was foremost at the sixth hurdle.

Hallowell ran a cleverly judged race in the half mile. I. S. Watt, an Oxford New Zealander, took the field round at a cracking pace, to cover the first quarter in 54 4-5s., and the American star came through later so that he was running close on the heels of the leader, F. T. Horan, Cambridge, with a furlong to go. They made a bonny picture, moving stride for stride in the sunshine. Both had delightful style, and Hallowell had the greater reserves. His time is exactly one second slower than the record, 1m. 54 4-5s., set up by K. Cornwallis, Oxford, 29 years ago.

The three miles would probably have been a close race if E. H. W. Briault, Cambridge, had expended his energy somewhat sooner than he did. In the last lap, he galloped up from fourth to second place in the blithest manner; but by then C. J. Mabey, Oxford, was out of reach and the race was over. The mile was awaited with special interest, because it was thought that J. E. Lovelock might break the intervarsity record that has stood at 4m. 17 4-5s. since 1905. A Cambridge victory, on form, was out of the question, for Lovelock, a New Zealander, holds the British amateur record of 4m. 12s. for the distance, and is just now running very well. The Oxford crack did not take the lead until the bell rang for the last lap, but he won by 40 yards or more, and his time was only 1-5s. outside the previous best. Since the intervarsity sports were instituted in 1864, Cambridge has won 33 times and Oxford 26. And Oxford (so they say at Oxford) is now going to put that little matter right.

Four Changes Among Leading A. B. C. Bowlers

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Five-Man Event

Bodnars, Cleveland	2936
Madison, Gas and Electric, Madison	2918
Mineralite, Chicago	2916
Defiance Spark Plugs, Toledo	2914
Eagle Malt, Buffalo	2910

Double Event

F. A. Muza and John Kintgen, Chicago	1303
Edward Collins and Alexander Graham, Dover	1304
J. Martino and A. Piraino, Syracuse	1292
L. Marone and R. Thomas, Pittsburgh	1285
L. Muller and B. Muller, Jersey City	1274
W. Moore and J. Delahanty, New York	1273

Single Event

R. Knade, Chicago	691
L. Teela, Chicago	690
Phillip Werner, Altoona, Penna.	688
J. Bannick, Elmira	687
P. Wehrmeister, Cicero	687

All Event

G. Ahrbeck, South Bend, Ind.	1956
K. Maurer, Syracuse	1922
Walter Lundgren, Chicago	1909
J. La Martina, Buffalo	1907
Ralph Marshall, Richmond, Ind.	1905

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 1—Four changes occurred among the American Bowling Congress high 10 leaders as a result of Friday's bombardment in the national tenpin classic. With the tourney being concluded April 10, a number of changes are expected over the week-end, as many of the conutry's outstanding teams are yet to perform.

Scoring games of 969, 911 and 1034, the Defiance Spark Plugs of Toledo rolled into fourth place in the team standings late last night with a total of 2914. Clark Moses, veteran American Bowling Congress performer, totaled 713 on games of 258, 189 and 266, giving him an excellent start for the all-events. Olive Can five of Chicago scored 2881 to take tenth place.

Phillip Werner, Altoona, Penna., topped the matinée card when he counted 688 for third place in the singles division and vaulted into sixth place in the all-events with a nine-game aggregate of 1901.

Yeomans Gets Cup Again

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., April 1 (AP)—George E. Yeomans '33 of Canton, Mass., has been awarded the Hazeltine-Klevenow Cup for the third year in succession. The cup goes annually for combined excellence in sports and scholarship. Yeomans plays varsity football, hockey and baseball at Middlebury and is president of the Undergraduate Association. Martin T. Dwyer of Lake Placid, N. Y., was chosen captain of next year's hockey sextet and Richard B. Sweet of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was named captain of basketball for next winter. Dwyer has starred at a wing position in hockey and Sweet is center in basketball.

Canadian Davis Cup Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 1—The Davis Cup Committee of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association on Friday announced the personnel of the team which will oppose Cuba in the first round of the cup ties in the North American zone. The four Canadians will be Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Vancouver, Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Walter Martin and Gilbert Nunns of Toronto. The venue of the match will be selected by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. If played in Cuba the matches will be played on April 28, 29 and 30 and if in the United States or Canada on May 11, 12 and 13.

Moncton In Allan Cup Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 1—Moncton Hawks, senior ice hockey champions of the Maritimes and victors over the Montreal Royals, provided a surprise here last night by defeating Niagara Falls, Ontario title holders, in the second game of the round for the eastern Canada title. As Niagara Falls won on Wednesday, Moncton took the round by 4 to 2 and will travel to Vancouver for the Allan Cup final with the winner of the series between Saskatoon and Trail.

College Baseball Result

Hampden-Sydney 6, Drexel 4.

Dunlap's Record 65 Leads at Pinehurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 1—Scoring 33—32—65 over the No. 2 Pinehurst Country Club course yesterday, George T. Dunlap Jr. of Garden City, L. I., Walker Cup star, broke the amateur course record and led a field of 111 players at the halfway mark in the 36-hole qualifying round of the thirty-third annual North and South amateur golf championship.

The second best score of the day was a 72 scored by James A. Fownes of Pittsburgh who went out in 36 and returned with another 36.

Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., and James Robbins of Philadelphia each scored rounds of 73, while John D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., Dick Wilson of Pinehurst and Ned Edgerton of Raleigh, N. C., tied with 74's.

M. Pierpont Warner of Pine Orchard, Conn., Yale University senior and defending North and South champion, matched par on the outgoing nine but played poorly coming home, taking a 77. Scorers of 80 or better follow:

G. T. Dunlap Jr., Garden City	33	32—65
James A. Fownes, Pittsburgh	36	36—72
Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y.	39	34—73
James Robbins, Philadelphia	39	34—73
John D. Chapman, Greenwich	37	37—74
Dick Wilson, Pinehurst, N. C.	37	37—74
Ned Edgerton, Raleigh, N. C.	37	37—74
Roof Gilson, Jackson, Mich.	38	37—75
Ray Lenahan, Providence, R. I.	38	37—75
Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla.	37	39—76
Robert Harlow, Boston	38	38—76
Richard Davidson, Washington	41	36—77
M. Pierpont Warner, Pine Orch.	36	41—77
R. C. Van Arsdale, Boston	39	39—78
M. J. Scammel Jr., Trenton, N.J.	41	37—78
J. B. Ryerson, C'perstown, N.Y.	39	39—78
H. Walter Von Elm, Forest Hills	40	39—79
R. O. Morrison, Pittsburgh	40	39—79
E. Thomson, St. Andrews, N. B.	39	40—79
Hamilton W. Wright, Hempste'd	39	40—79
Richard Tufts, Pinehurst	41	39—80

Kellogg Leaves Purdue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 1—Nelson A. Kellogg, for 13 years athletic director at Purdue University, is to assume a similar post at Lehigh Univeristy, Bethlehem, Penna., it is announced here. Director Kellogg resigned yesterday. Opportunity for enlarged service and a better salary were given as the reasons for the change. Mr. Kellogg, competing for University of Michigan, won the Big Ten 2-mile championship four consecutive years from 1901 to 1904 inclusive. He coached at Marion Military Institute, Marion, Ala., North Western Illinois State Teachers College, De Kalb, Ill., and was athletic director at University of Iowa, 1910 to 1917.

Regina Wins Junior Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., April 1—Regina Patricias captured the western Canada junior hockey championship last night by defeating Brandon by 2 to 1 in the third game of the series. The first game was a scoreless tie, the second ended 1-all after 30 minutes of overtime and in the third Regina counted twice and held Brandon to 1 goal in the third period. They will meet either Montreal Royals or Newmarket for the Canadian title in Toronto next week.

Shore May Get Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 1—President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League, who arrived here Friday afternoon, would neither deny nor confirm the rumor that Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins was leading the poll in the contest for the Hart Trophy, awarded annually to the player voted the most valuable to his team in the league. But the president gave the impression that the rumor was correct and that when the official announcement is made Shore will be the winner.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

MARCH 31 RESULTS

New York (N) 7, Detroit 0.
Newark 13, Baltimore 7.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago (N) 5.
Rochester 4, Columbus 1.
San Francisco 5, Chicago (A) 2.
St. Louis (A) 6, Buffalo 3.
St. Louis (N) 4, Glethorpe University 0.
Washington 4, Atlanta 4 (six innings).

N. Y. A. C. Winner In Three Events

Spence Brothers and Fissler Star in A. A. U. Tank Tourney

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The speedy Spence brothers from Brooklyn, who have had almost a monopoly on the best performances so far, and George Fissler, gave the home club a clean sweep of the three events of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States men's swimming championships, raced last night in the New York Athletic Club pool.

Fissler, something of a dark horse in a field which included Jack Medica, the 18-year-old Seattle sensation, the even younger Ralph Flanagan from Miami, and T. M. Wiget, Stanford University ace, swam to an easy victory in the 220-yard freestyle.

Leonard Spence captured the 220-yard breaststroke, as expected, missing his own world record time by some two seconds. Then these two joined up with John Howland Jr., ex-Yale star, and Walter Spence, elder brother of Leonard, to give the New York A. C. first team a rather hollow victory over the club's second quartet in the 400-yard relay.

Although Leonard Spence's time of 2m.. 45.9s. in the breaststroke was not far from his own world record of 2m. 44s., and the relay time of 3m. 38.1s. also was good, the record, unique in itself of having two days of the national championships without any broken records, remained intact. Seven events have been contested in two days and no marks have fallen.

The victory of Fissler, who never before had swum a 220 under 2m. 16s. in competition, and the failure of Medica to finish better than third behind the New Yorker and Wiget, provided the two big surprises of the evening. The big Seattle youngster appeared nervous and was far from the form he has shown on the Pacific Coast. The summary:

220-Yard Freestyle

First Heat—Won by Jack Medica, Washington Athletic Club, Seattle; Ralph Flanagan, Miami Beach, Fla., second; John Macionis, Big Brother Club, Philadelphia, third. Time, 2m. 16.1s.

Second Heat—Won by Walter Spence, New York A. C.; John A. Schmieler, University of Michigan, second; Carleton C. Leedy, New York A. C., third. Time, 2m. 16.4s.

Third Heat—Won by George Fissler, New York A. C.; A. T. Hapke 3d, Yale, second; Matthew J. Chrostowski, Olneyville Boys' Club, third. Time, 2m. 14.7s.

Fourth Heat—Won by T. M. Wiget, Stanford University; Gordon T. Connolly, Boston Swimming Association, second; John Howland Jr., New York A. C., third; Larry Gray, Detroit A. C., fourth. Time, 2m. 17.8s.

Qualifiers for Finals—Fissler, Medica, Flanagan, Macionis, Wiget.

Final Heat

Won by George Fissler, New York A. C.; T. M. Wiget, Stanford University, second; Jack Medica, Washington A. C., Seattle, third; Ralph Flanagan, Miami, Fla., fourth. Time, 2m. 13.6s.

220-Yard Breaststroke

First Heat—Won by Leonard Spence, N. Y. A. C.; W. L. Savell Jr., Yale, second; A. G. Gilsdorf, Ohio State University, third. Time, 2m. 46.1s.

Second Heat—Won by D. R. Horn, Northwestern University; P. J. T. Callahan, Columbia University, second; Louis Lemak, University of Michigan, third; John Higgins, Providence Y. M. C. A., fourth. Time, 2m. 50.4s.

Qualifiers, Spence, Savell, Horn, Callahan, Lemak.

Final Heat

Won by Leonard Spence, New York A. C.; W. L. Savell Jr., Yale, second; Louis Lemak, University of Michigan, third; D. R. Horn, Northwestern University, fourth. Time, 2m. 45.9s.

400-Yard Relay

First Heat—Won by N. Y. A. C. second team (C. C. Leedy, August Harms, Wallace Spence, Bradford Butler Jr.); Hoosier A. C., Indianapolis (Sam Kiesner, Fred Robinson, Robert Marshall, Ned B. Tilman), second; Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. (Ted Whitesell, Charles Rogers, Frank McGratty, Ed Gisburne), third. Time—3m. 44.3s.

Second Heat—Won by New York A. C. first team (John Howland Jr., Leonard Spence, George Fissler, Walter Spence); University of Michigan (F. D. Kennedy, H. C. Kamienski, R. J. Renner, John A. Schmieler), second. Time—3m. 39.8s.

Qualifiers, New York A. C. first team, New York A. C. second team, University of Michigan, Hoosier A. C.

Final Heat

Won by New York A. C. first team (John Howland Jr., Leonard Spence, George Fissler, Walter Spence); New York A. C. second team, second; University of Michigan, third; Hoosier A. C., fourth. Time—3m. 38.1s.

International Hockey League Playoff

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	5	0	0	14	2	15
London	2	1	3	9	11	7
Windsor	2	0	4	10	18	6
Syracuse	1	1	3	9	11	4

(Three points for win; one for tie)

Result March 31

London 2, Windsor 1.

London Takes Second Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., April 1—London Tecumsehs gained second place in the International Hockey League playoff tournament here last night by defeating Windsor Bulldogs, 2 to 1, in one of the closest games played by the Western Ontario rivals this season. Carrigan and Gregg scored for London and Blineo for Windsor. Syracuse Stars must defeat Buffalo Bisons Sunday night at Syracuse in order to tie London for second place. If there is a tie the two teams will share second and third place money in the players pool. If Syracuse is beaten or plays a tie with Buffalo, then Windsor will finish in third place and Syracuse last. Many players of the London and Windsor clubs left for their homes immediately after last night's game.

Yale Rugby Team Surprises

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 1 (AP)—The Yale University Rugby team upset expectations yesterday by defeating a team representing the British Navy, 14 points to 3. The contest attracted a good crowd of Bermudians and winter visitors. The navy team was weakened by the absence of the flagship, which took several players away, but held the lead at the end of the first half with one try. Docherty, left center three quarter, scored after a short run from scrimmage. Yale rallied in the first few minutes and took the lead when Parsons scored a try after much pressure and Donald converted. Captain Wilbur went over the line for another try a few minutes later. This time Donald failed to convert, misjudging his kick. After a long session of even play, Morton broke away for a long run and went over for a spectacular touchdown. Donald converted again to make the score 14 to 3. See-saw play up to the end of the game failed to change the result, although Donald attempted several dropkicks.

Iverson Awarded Franchise

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 1—Emil Iverson, former manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, has been awarded a franchise and territorial rights for Oklahoma City by the American Hockey Association, it is announced. The award was made at a meeting held here yesterday. Mr. Iverson will go to Oklahoma City in a few days to make arrangements for the construction of an ice rink. The association now has five teams.

Oregon State Plays 16 Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., April 1—Oregon State College has scheduled 16 baseball games for the coming season, it has been made known here. Having abandoned the regular Pacific Coast Conference schedule for this year, the Staters will not take any long trips, but instead will confine their competition to teams in the Willamette Valley.

Vancouver to Stage Final of Allan Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONCTON, N. B., April 1—Annual playdowns conducted by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association to determine the champion senior and junior sixes in the Dominion are under way. The Maritime Provinces this year sent into the Allan Cup senior playdowns the most powerful squad ever to represent the sea-girt Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick—in the Moncton Hockey Club, known as the Hawks. And in the far west Trail Smoke-Eaters, British Columbia senior titlists, once more are to carry the coast's banner into the Allan Cup final that decides all-Canada amateur puck supremacy.

The Maritime Amateur Hockey Association, which has only sent its senior teams into the Allan Cup competition since the first attempt in 1928 by Truro (N. S.) Bearcats, following amalgamation with the parent body in 1927, takes pride too in what its junior winners have done. A year ago Antigonish (N. S.) Bulldogs swept aside Maritime opposition to be the first junior club to enter the O. H. A. Memorial Cup competition that leads to Dominion junior rule. Bulldogs bowed to Montreal A. A. A. on the two-game round by a score of 9—2 at Moncton.

But this year Moncton Red Indians showed how quickly the junior game had caught on in one more season when it was all Montreal Royals could do to eliminate the youthful Maritimers, 5—4, on the round. Indians tied the Montrealers in the opening match, 3—3. Both contests were played at Montreal.

The senior national ice crown will be decided this year on the Pacific slope, Vancouver being the venue of the Allan Cup finals, a best-two-out-of-three-games series. April 8, 10 and 12 are the dates scheduled. On April 3, 5 and 7, the Memorial Cup slate shows, the Canadian junior title finals will be waged. The games are to take place at Toronto.

Miss Lincoln and Hill Play for Mixed Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., April 1—Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College freshman from Brookline, and Malcolm T. Hill Jr. of Newton, unseeded, yesterday fought their way to the mixed doubles final in the United States indoor tennis championships at the Longwood Covered Courts. They won a 9—7, 9—7 victory over the former champions and third seeded pair, Mrs. George W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner Jr. of Brookline, and will meet the second seeded team of Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline and G. Holmes Perkins of Cambridge for the title. The Palfrey-Perkins combination won a 6—4, 6—2 victory in the semifinals over Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and Henry R. Guild of Brookline.

The second seeded women's doubles team of Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr. of Cambridge, the former Mianne Palfrey, and Virginia B. Rice of Boston advanced to the final yesterday when they won a 6—4, 7—5 victory over Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d of North Andover and Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, Mass. The Hill-Rice pair will meet Sarah Palfrey and Mrs. Wightman for the title. The summary:

United States Indoor Tennis Championships

Women's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., Cambridge, and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d, North Andover, and Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, 6—4, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles—Semifinal Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and G. Holmes Perkins, Cambridge, defeated Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and Henry R. Guild, Brookline, 6—4, 6—2.

Emily A. Lincoln, Brookline, and Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Newton, defeated Mrs. George W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner Jr., Brookline, 9—7, 9—7.

Hammond Scores 336 Not Out

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 1 (AP)—The great Wally Hammond, famous English professional, today held a new test match record for batting with 336 not out in England declared its first innings closed against New Zealand in the second test match with 548 runs for seven wickets. New Zealand scored 158 in its first time at bat. Hammond started the day with 41, knocked up yesterday afternoon, and gave New Zealanders such an exhibition of free hitting as they had never seen. He obtained 192 of his total with boundary hits, 10 sixes and 32 fours. Hammond's total broke the record set by Australia's Don Bradman against England in 1930 of 334. He has been a threat to the New Zealand Trundeers in both matches, scoring 227, including 22 fours, in the first test match which was drawn when a dust storm halted play.

New A. A. U. Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 1—The first football championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States is to be decided at the Lake Shore A. C. the week of April 10, it is announced by Dr. W. E. Code, chairman of the committee and inventor of the game. It is a kicking game, played in a handball court with a soft inflated ball six inches in diameter. Rules are similar to those of handball, but only the feet may be used in playing the ball. The central championship is being conducted at the Hamilton Club here this week.

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N. Y. U. Fencers Win Team Titles

Take Three Out of Four in Intercollegiate Championship Tourney

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 (AP)—With New York University and United States Naval Academy reigning in the team divisions, swordsmen from 12 colleges today crossed weapons for individual championships in the fortieth annual Intercollegiate Fencing Association titular tourney.

The New York athletes carried the colors of their Alma Mater to the top of the fencing flagpole after 11 hours of battle, emerging late last night as titleholders with foil and sabre in the team competition.

Their two titular conquests and a second in teams with épée also swept the violent standard-bearers to the three-weapon throne, and annexed for them the prized "iron-men" award, goal of all collegiate swordsmen since the association was founded 40 years ago.

Even though Navy nosed out the Bronx Collegians by the closest of margins for the title with épée, the N. Y. U. conquest was greater, in that it was the first time in the history of the Association that New York University broke into the championship class. The New York Fencers exceeded Yale's feat in 1932, when the Elis captured the three-weapon and épée titles.

Today the N. Y. U. swordsmen, together with representatives from the other 11 colleges entered, try for additional honors in the individual competition, for only Maurice E. Kaiser, Army's sabre champion, has returned in defense of his 1932 laurels. Rockwood Chin and John F. Potter, both of Yale and respective champion with épée and foil last year, have graduated since.

Camp Fire Guardians To Attend Institute

All those interested in a program of recreational activities for girls are invited to a Training Institute for Guardians of Camp Fire Girls which will open with an informal reception at the Statler Hotel, Friday evening, April 7. This institute will be conducted by Miss Edith M. Kempthorne, national field secretary of the Camp Fire Girls.

The meeting at the Statler will open with a message of greeting from Mrs. A. Julian Rowan, president of the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls, and will include a talk by Miss Kempthorne. There will be also exhibitions of materials from national headquarters and from the Greater Boston District. Lectures and demonstrations on Saturday will be open to the public in Room A of the Statler.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 a. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:01 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—Talk, Mayor James M. Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Miessner Electronic Piano.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

Trust Company Withdraws

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has announced voluntary withdrawal from membership of the Columbus Exchange Trust Company of Providence, R. I. The institution is capitalized at $200,000.

Construction Head Named

Mr. William W. Drummey, an engineer and architect, yesterday was named superintendent of construction by the Boston schoolhouse commissioners to succeed Mr. Louis K. Rourke, who has retired.

Leaders Hold Their Places

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1 (AP)—Not a single leader was displayed last night, the eleventh of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress at the Morgan Recreation Alleys. The strongest performance came in the team score of 1805 compiled by the Sokol-Rosebuds of Bridgeport, but even this was a disappointment because the Bridgeport men are former holders of the United States team championship. Iannarone and Cullen of the Bridgeport team worked themselves into fourth place in the doubles with their score of 749. This and the Sokol-Rosebuds' taking over of third place in the team standing were the only changes.

Amusements

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Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Fecteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 Reports; sports review, Bill Williams.
6:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:00 "Barn Dance."
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen drama.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; chorus; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Gilbert and Sullivan Gems."
10:30 Advertising Federation of America Program; talk; male quartet.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Organ recital, Louis Weir.
11:30 Local and NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "The Lady Next Door."
5:30 NBC, "The Four Winds."
5:45 "Seketary-Hawkins," sketch.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 NBC, Southern Singers.
7:00 Book talk.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, Elvira Allman, diseure.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 NBC, Organ recital.
8:15 "Editorial Attic."
8:30 NBC, The Economic World Today.
9:00 NBC, Riesenfeld's Viennese Program.
9:30 NBC, George Olsen's Orchestra; Gus Van; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news;
11

Interior Decoration and Antiques

Applying Taste To Homely Things

By MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"IT SURELY is a very attractive room to look at, but I could never live in it." This is not an uncommon remark heard about some homes which may have taken a great deal of thought and may be very artistic. This impression comes from the lack of the details which give individuality—the things which mean comfort, quiet, order and convenience, when the family begins to live in the place.

Getting down to analyzing the matter, one might ask, what are the things which make one's home a place peculiar to the particular people living there? It is the goings and comings of the family, the habits and daily activities of the father and mother, son and daughter, which determine in no small measure the accessories, or shall we say the working portion, of the furnishings.

In one family the small son must have his shop, or play table, or stamp collecting outfit. The daughter needs her personal writing desk or sheet music. It may be that the husband works late at his desk many evenings, needing storage space "between times" for papers and books.

Another family takes on quite a different character. Perhaps there is a grandmother who wants her easy chair, or special light, or knitting outfit, or a little child requires ample space for toys. It is the furnishings, we might say machinery, used in the daily routine, peculiar to the people who live there, that help to give a home character and take away its stereotyped appearance.

Blending the Useful and Decorative

The big problem then is to make the furnishings as artistic as possible, yet suiting the family activities. If one pays too much attention to the artistic side, the home may become stiff and unlivable. To think entirely of the practical side may result in passing by opportunities for artistic touches that may mean much to all who dwell or visit there.

One secret of keeping a home in a fairly orderly and workable fashion and at the same time maintaining dignity and some artistic sense is to work from the basis of the doings of the occupants. Instead of having to modify the whole family's living and daily operations to maintain everything in a certain fixed order, why not consider first all of the activities which inevitably are going to take place, when planning the arrangement and furnishings.

To be specific and to take first a very homely example, suppose that a chocolate pot is used day after day. In one family such a pot being unattractive was assigned to a dark corner of the cupboard. But seldom did it arrive there. Most of the time the top of the refrigerator was its most convenient and likely destination. In this accustomed place it could be seen from the dining room and often the hostess fancied that her guest's eyes alighted on the utilitarian article between chirps of conversation in the small apartment.

Then one day it was decided that this necessary chocolate pot could just as well be a beautiful and artistic one. Today of soft brown earthenware, it stands in the same convenient spot. Above it against the wall is an electric bulb with a shade of burnt orange and brown sending a spray of light to the useful and now attractive object.

A similar story could be told about the untidy sewing box which was not at all ornamental. Now its place is taken by a woven Indian basket with bright markings, which has been assigned a permanent place on a little table. It adds color and comeliness but still constitutes one essential for getting home duties done.

Making a Desk Attractive

Not always is it necessary to make a purchase in order to achieve such improvements. It is surprising sometimes how only a few rearrangements are needed. On a much-used desk in a living room stood a long row of books between heavy blue pottery book ends. Some were much-used reference books. Others, it must be confessed, were merely there because of the vivid colors of their jackets. These looked orderly enough when the desk was not in use, but since it was so continuously a landing place for current papers and other books, the long row was shortened to half its original length. Thus space was left for the constant flow of incoming and outgoing volumes, some of which linger only a day or two. Now, the additional ones do not overload the desk, but serve, incidentally, as a part of the decoration.

Watching the habits of members of the family, even for a few days, will reveal many little ways in which the furnishings can be made more livable and convenient. For instance, if a man always prefers to sit in a certain chair when he reads a book or magazine, it may be just as easy to place these on a table near this chair, so that when casually and conveniently laid down they appear naturally placed and orderly.

Too often a home looks cluttered as soon as the family begins actually to move about the usual duties. But much of this excess untidiness and disarrangement can be eliminated when the furnishings are placed to suit the movements of the actors of this humble stage.

Courtesy George Hunt, Pasadena, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO INTERIORS FROM A CALIFORNIA HOME, IN WHICH ARE FOUND MANY FEATURES OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY DECORATION COMMON IN THE EASTERN STATES

The wallpaper of the bedroom has a design in blue, green and tan on a cream ground which matches the trim of the woodwork. The draperies are yellow glazed chintz. Cream appears again as the background color of the bedspreads, which have blue-green diagonal bands and a design in yellow and peach.

The hall has wallpaper with a cream ground on which is a design in gray and tan. The woodwork is in a cream tone, except the mahogany stair rail, matching the table and chair. The stair carpet is brown; the chair covering rust and gray, which appear in the hooked rugs.

Old English Dining Rooms

By KATHRINE MORRISON
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

IF THE Tudor cottage dining room expresses informality in its structure and furnishings, troduces an element of greater the Georgian dining room indignity and repose. This is true not only of the vast dining rooms in mansions but of those in smaller homes as well. Because of this formal character, the Georgian interior seems to belong to the city whereas the Tudor type of room is best suited to country houses. One recalls the poise and ordered rhythm of the minuet; the other, the more spontaneous movement of the folk dance.

It was the growing concern of architects with questions of balance and proportion which produced this greater sophistication. Low mullioned casements gave way to symetrically placed sash windows, small oak panels to large restful wall spaces crowned by cornices and rough-hewn oak-beamed ceilings to plaster expanses decorated with classic motifs. This insistence on more symmetry and order naturally influenced the furniture. The result of this stimulus was such an achievement in cabinet-making that the eighteenth century stands out in England as a period unrivaled for fertility of invention and beauty of craftsmanship.

This high water mark of accomplishment continued throughout the whole century and only came to a stop after the first quarter of the nineteenth century. All of these successive styles have their peculiar charm, from the heavier productions of Queen Anne and the robust creations of Chippendale to the lighter touch of Heppelwhite, Sheraton and the Adam brothers.

With such wealth to draw upon, the modern householder is almost bewildered in his choice when he resolves to furnish his dining room in the eighteenth century manner. Happily many pieces of the various styles embraced in this single century harmonize perfectly with each other. Thus certain Adam and Empire pieces can be used together very effectively. The heavier type of Chippendale chair looks well with dining tables made at a much later date.

It was during the latter half of the century that many delightful kinds of dining tables made their appearance. Tables with leaves to accommodate additional guests became the fashion. Until that time the "draw" tables and the later gate-legged and drop-leaf tables had provided the only means of extension. Some of these with extending leaves were square and some round. The latter of course became oval when the leaves were added. All had legs, either plain or fluted, that tapered gracefully from top to bottom. An early nineteenth century type, now much in vogue, was made in halves, each with a pedestal base having either three or four projecting feet. This kind may be extended also.

Most Queen Anne pieces were made of walnut and as some people prefer not to mix woods, although they may not object to combining furniture of different periods, Queen Anne types are often barred from the all-mahogany dining room. For the same reason satinwood furniture may be used alone.

The great majority of English eighteenth century dining rooms are furnished in mahogany. Nothing could be more appropriate than its warm red and brown tones against a background of paneled walls painted light gray or white.

Not only did the master craftsmen introduce beautiful and convenient dining tables and sideboards but also such a variety of exquisite designs in chairs that one is amazed at their resourcefulness. These major pieces were supplemented by a number of delightful smaller tables and accessories, such as footstools and fire-screens, plate and cutlery stands, nests of tables, wine coolers and tea-boys fitted with air tight canisters and cut glass sugar bowls.

As the eighteenth century progressed, the dining room became such a place of comfort and amenity that anyone furnishing such a room today hardly needs to add anything in the way of modern equipment. Unlike the present-day Tudor dining room, which is full of anachronisms, its Georgian counterpart can be lifted almost boldly from the past without any perceptible addition.

The adaptability of that century's furnishings to present needs was brought out strikingly in a play which was produced both in London and in America in recent years. It was called "Berkeley Square," and was inspired by one of Henry James's stories. One scene showed a drawing room in a Queen Anne house as it was today. The next revealed it as it was supposed to be 150 years before. There was very little difference in the two. The most conspicuous was the use of electricity in the present-day setting. Also, the window curtains were different.

So with the reproduction eighteenth century dining room. There is a wider range of silks and velvets to choose from nowadays and the electrical fixtures are a necessary anachronism. Yet these need not clash with their surroundings. Indeed, the best kinds of fitting are those adapted from the days of candle lighting, such as wall brackets and candelabra.

As for mirrors, one cannot do better than buy, if possible, a genuine eighteenth century example or, failing that, a good copy. There are plenty of correct designs of various sizes to select from. The same applies to many ornaments, such as classic urns and vases. If gas or electric heaters are necessary, these may be procured in several patterns of the period.

So the Georgian dining room of today is at its best with as few extraneous additions as possible. A modern one-tone carpet perhaps; electrical fittings which are suitable adaptations; likewise the grates, or, if radiators are used, these to be hidden behind appropriate casings. If a screen is needed to conceal a pantry door, one of the many Georgian types should be chosen. Besides these things, practically every other accessory, as well as all the furniture, should be a genuine eighteenth century piece or a reproduction.

Answers to Inquiries

Deland, Fla.

"We have recently moved to Florida and have rented, temporarily, a bungalow which we intend to occupy until my husband and I have found a place where we would like to establish ourselves permanently. I have worked out all my decorative problems except the kitchen. It is small and is darkened somewhat by overhanging eaves. The walls are now painted cream and the woodwork green. The panels of all doors are cream and the edges of the doors are green, including those of built-in cabinets, one of which has solid doors at the bottom and glass doors above. We have had to build in another cupboard with shelves above.

"Will you please give me a suggestion for painting this room? The colors already used are pleasing and we prefer not to do the whole room over.

"Will you also suggest colors for painting my bread and cake tins and the tops of bottles and jars in which I keep various things and the color for some inexpensive material for a little curtain over the open shelves of the new cupboard?"

* * *

You can simplify the effect of your room, making it seem larger and less confusing, by painting the panels of all doors, including those of cabinets, solid green to match the frames, leaving the inside of cupboards and cabinets cream as at present but painting the shelves green.

For the tops of jars and bottles, you might use two or three shades of yellow and orange like those found in nasturtiums and which harmonize effectively. If one of these seems too gay for your cake and bread tins, they might be green like the shelves. For the curtains over the shelves you might use a check, plaid or small figured material in yellow or orange to blend with tops of bottles and jars. If you prefer less color, use a green to harmonize with the woodwork.

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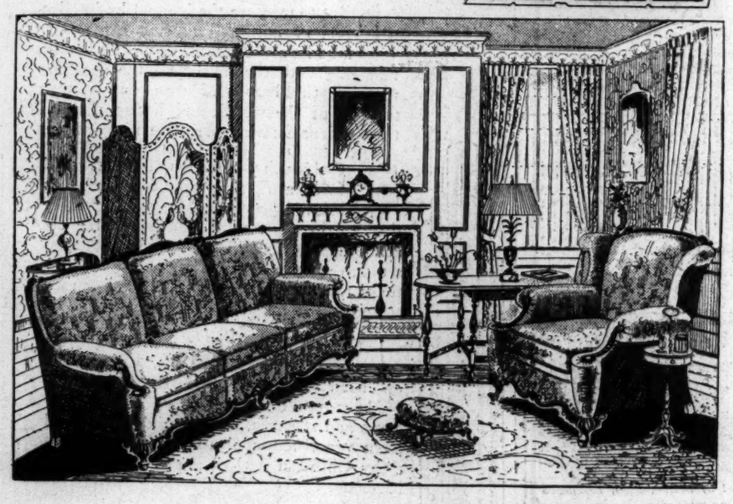

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Progress In Education

A 'Stage' for History

Class Bases Study on Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver Colo.

"WOULDN'T you like to be the teacher this morning?" asked Mr. Roscoe C. Hill, principal of East Denver High School, "A reporter should be good at it," he continued, "because newspapers, and current magazines, are our textbooks."

"But we don't call them 'textbooks'," protested Mr. J. B. Lehan, the teacher, smiling, "we term them our 'stage.' Our stage for the thrilling drama of America with its many plots, characters, and scenes, to march across. The students seem to get more from it and to enjoy it more if we view the course in that light."

The American history class at East High School is in the nature of an experiment this year. Its methods evolved from two years of observations and tests conducted by two young faculty members, Mr. Creighton Hayes and Mr. Lehan, who concluded that a comprehension of the problems affecting them as citizens would be more valuable to the students than conventional textbook consideration of the past.

Problems with Histories

In addition, they concluded that the major problems affecting us today affected our forbears also, and therefore have histories. These conclusions form the basis for the plan of teaching now being tried.

At the start of the fall term each pupil was given a list of 18 subjects: Prohibition, taxation, veterans, national defense and reduction of armaments, tariffs, foreign affairs, bimetallism, party government, public utilities, conservation, unemployment and relief, wages and work, immigration and emigration, labor, communication and transportation, agriculture, home loan and discount systems. These subjects, the teachers believe, embody the chief problems confronting the nation, and they further believe that today's newspaper is the best place to find out about them.

An example of how these subjects are treated is well illustrated in the discussion of prohibition. The first week this subject is considered is spent in reviewing the past history of the whole liquor question in the United States. Several comprehensive books are made available and each student is required to have sufficient background knowledge of the problem to read with intelligence and perspective the current news reports. The newspapers sometimes mention, for instance, the name of Carrie Nation, so the students are expected to know about this militant woman and her hatchet.

On large tables in the front of the room are placed about 50 different newspapers, and news-magazines, from all parts of the country and representing as many different viewpoints as possible.

As it has worked out, whenever a student sees a recent allusion to some phase of the problem, which he has come across in reading the past history, his interest is immediately whetted and the teachers have found little difficulty in keeping things progressing after the background period is completed.

Following the brief review of prohibition's past, it is made clear to the class that there are no "Taboos" or "Sacred Cows," and that they are free to express the conclusions they draw from their reading. Two students are then chosen to lead the class discussion, and the fun begins.

When called upon, one boy student rises and says something like this: "The New York Herald Tribune, which is considered a pretty good newspaper, says that beer makes men happy, and doesn't hurt them much, and that, besides, beer uses lots of grain and that if the breweries would start up they would give work to lots of men, and that the Government would collect a lot of taxes, about $300,000,000 a year they say is a conservative estimate, so I guess that we should repeal prohibition because we need the money."

Another Good Paper

This arouses a spirited debate from which the girl in the third seat, second row, emerges with the floor. "But," she protests, "The Christian Science Monitor, which everybody says is a good paper too, says that very little grain was used to make beer, only about one bushel in every 133, so that wouldn't help very much, would it? And it says that the number of men it would employ is exaggerated and that probably for every man put to work making beer some other man in some other line of business would be thrown out of a job, so that wouldn't help very much, and I notice that the Secretary of the Treasury, who should know more about such things than anybody else, says that taxing beer would probably bring only $125,000,000 instead of $300,000,000, or even $500,000,000 as some papers claim; and that is assuming lots of things will turn out the way wet interests want them to, so I don't see that repealing prohibition would help things any."

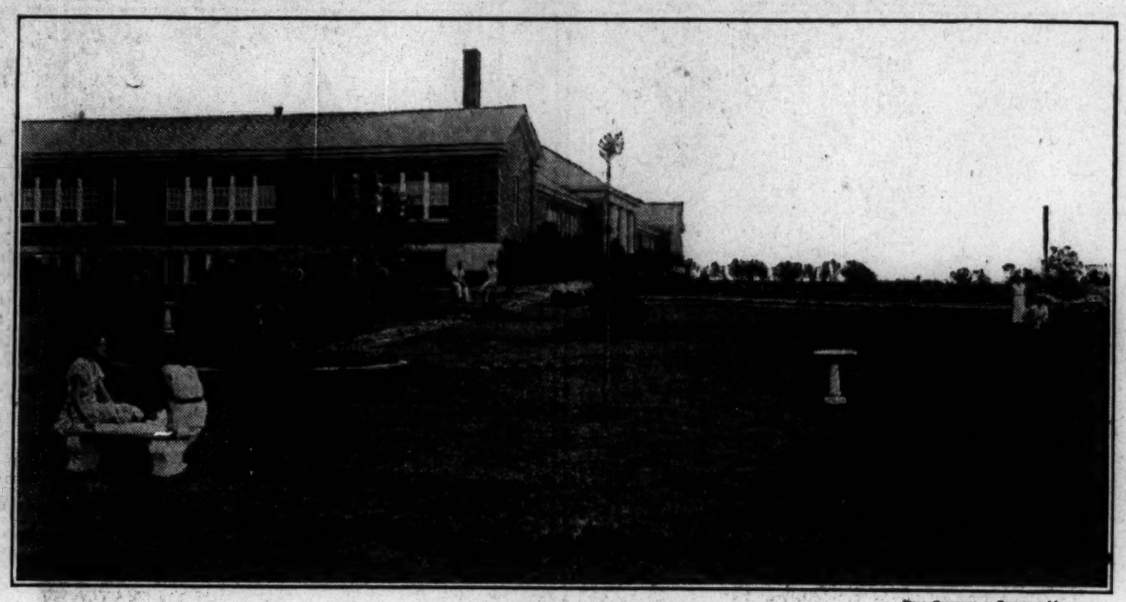
And so the arguments continue with the newspapers supplying fresh fuel daily. Except to point out occasionally where some paper might have a prejudice or bias influencing its news and editorials, the teacher allows his students to form their own conclusions. And the teachers remark upon the wisdom shown and the willingness to change sides when sufficient light is thrown upon a subject.

The system of teaching has aroused much interest in Denver school circles and some consideration is being given to extending the system to include all the schools in the public school system and to broaden its scope in the number of courses.

The Parent

On April 18 the Educational Page will take note of the Be Kind to Animals Week by publishing special articles and pictures on the educational value of pets, teaching kindness to animals and such subjects. We should be glad to have short letters from readers of the Parent Column to print at this time. What has your pet taught the children? Have you any little stories you can share in a few words?

Please have these letters in the hands of the Editors of The Parent, Education Page, by April 15. Write on one side of the paper and keep your letters short—say from 200 to 400 words.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Providing a High School at Little Expense

What the Unity in Community Can Do

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Northport, Ala.

AN EXAMPLE of how modern equipment may be provided for a school, even in a small community, and much of it at little expense, is furnished in the case of the Tuscaloosa County High School here. It is rated as one of the best equipped schools in the State and is a show place because of the beauty of its landscaped campus.

When it was opened in 1927 it was located on an ugly bare hill. Prof. Houston Cole took the lead by persuading the county board to use its road machinery to level off the campus as a preliminary toward a beautification program. The board agreed and sent trucks, steam shovels and labor.

Next the coöperation of the women's clubs was obtained and they provided shrubbery and other equipment for the campus. The beauty and natural setting of the plot has been enhanced by the addition of sundials, bird baths, pools, seats, rustic bridges and flowers. The women have agreed to furnish this spring additional trees, shrubs and equipment from their own homes.

Library Next to Study Hall

The library contains 3000 well-selected volumes, many of which were given by residents. It also receives each month about 60 of the leading current periodicals of the nation. The reading room is located adjacent to a large study hall which makes it accessible to many pupils at all times. The library is directed by a full-time librarian and several student helpers.

One of the most serviceable pieces of equipment possessed by the school is a public address system established in 1931. Each classroom is provided with a loudspeaker connecting with a radio set in one of the central offices. Separate from the radio but using the same hook-up to the various rooms is a microphone which is utilized for the making of announcements or addresses to the students and teachers. The set-up provides a means of communication with all or with one of the rooms at a time.

"The radio equipment has proven an invaluable asset to the school," said Professor Houston. "Last year the schedule was so arranged as to give all classes the privilege of listening-in on the 'School of the Air' programs which were broadcast over the Columbia network and brought to us over station WBRC, Birmingham. This was treated as a part of the class work and the students were tested after the programs each day. All presidential addresses, except political ones, were turned into the rooms as well as other programs of educational value. The King of England, the President of Germany, and other foreign rulers have been heard by the school.

Plenty of Good Music

"Much attention is given to the æsthetic side of the school life of the pupils. For a few minutes preceding the opening of the school each morning and during the lunch hour at noon, special music is arranged for the students by the radio or the school orchestra. The music program in the lunch room during the noon hour has become popular with the students."

Other equipment includes a commercial department with typewriters and business machines sufficient to accommodate 60 pupils, a manual training department, a time recording system, visual aids consisting of moving picture machine and stereopticon, and various other minor conveniences.

The school building is of the "E" type as designed by the State Department of Education. The initial enrollment of 119 has increased to 500 with 17 teachers. This influx of students necessitated additional housing and equipment for the teaching of home economics. A four-room cottage with all conveniences was supplied at small expense. The University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa across the river from Northport uses this cottage for the practical training of the girls enrolled in the home economics department.

University Without a Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

IMAGINE a city of over a quarter of a million population awaking one morning to discover a foundling university on its doorstep. That's exactly what happened to the citizenry of Portland, Ore., last month.

In an ageless play, one Will Shakespeare long ago asked, "What's in a name?" The answer—that there is really nothing, after all—came this time from the united action of a Portland women's club. Members of the American Association of University Women, at the suggestion of one of their number, moved to assist local young men and women in informally furthering college training and education free of charge. A name for the enterprise was perhaps the most remote of the many ideas offered by these Rose City clubwomen. There were other lines of endeavor more important. "Portland's Free-time Classes" was a good enough working title. The project itself was the thing.

In the middle of February, Portland's central public library building was secured for registration. Publicity announced that classes would be opened gratis to any high school graduates under the ages of 25, regardless of whether they had completed any previous college work. The sponsors sought to promote organized study groups for young Portlanders who, for lack of something better these winter days, were spending their time at solitary reading or at the new eastern jig-saw puzzle craze just reaching here. Thirty-one instructors had promised to donate their time and services for the initial 12-week experiment.

Shortly after the registration books were thrown open, the secretary in charge was swamped with eager applicants. The following days more than 500 enrolled. Four weeks after the idea had begun to germinate, members of this unique university's board were seeking larger quarters for their orphan institution. In vain they turned to Portland's public schools; but these, in mid-term, were already experiencing crowded classes. Too, the buildings are widely scattered from the library's vantage point. This nameless university's classroom space was becoming limited and precious in spite of the apparently adequate preparations made. There was only one alternative. That was to raise the registrational fence to prevent unwieldy overgrowth of a magical student body that looked as though it had appeared out of thin air.

At present, the experiment is progressing smoothly. Faculty members have been recruited from the Oregon countryside's leading educational institutions—cultural, professional, vocational. Dr. Norman F. Coleman of Portland's highly regarded Reed College has contributed his aid and influence to this remarkable movement. So have other of the Northwest's prominent educators, including Mr. Edward L. Clark, director of Oregon's fast-growing Institute of Technology, and Mr. Norman C. Thorne, assistant superintendent of the Portland public schools. Appreciation for the classroom space goes to Miss Anne Mulheron, Portland's head librarian.

Every afternoon for five hours, the college gathers on the library's top floor—in seven rooms and a lecture hall. The bulletin board lists classes in Shakespeare, sociology, mechanics, German, history, Spanish, elementary college mathematics, nurses' training, French, English grammar and literature and public speaking. Textbooks have not been furnished this session. And for this reason, class work is being conducted as the instructor sees fit—according to the materials and equipment of his students.

With such splendid response to their inaugural attempt to lighten temporary educational deficiencies, Portland members of the American Association of University Women are already planning new methods of aid. It is impossible to tell at this writing exactly what those developments will be. Perhaps a longer course is in the offing; perhaps one of greater scope and magnitude; perhaps—and this is obviously the ultimate goal—a curriculum that can include all desiring to enroll.

Meanwhile, as plans go forward, Portland has the distinction of being foster parent to a university without a name. Call it "Free-Time Classes"; call it "College sans Campus"; call it what you will. . . . To paraphrase one Will Shakespeare, what does the name matter?

Haverford Opens to Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

FIFTY young men who, up to this week, were unemployed are now busy broadening their education in the classrooms, library and laboratory at Haverford College without a penny of expense, due to the recent offer of the college to give free tuition to any unemployed man of 25 years of age or over who wished to avail himself of the opportunity to study.

Coming, for the most part, from localities in the vicinity of Haverford, the students represent college graduates as well as many who have had only part of a college course. Every department in the college is open to them, and their choice has been as varied as any other group of students, with economics, languages, philosophy and the sciences in the lead.

"These men are permitted to attend the lectures, take notes and use the textbooks," Mr. R. Taitnall Brown, dean of the college, said. "They are not compelled to take examinations, and they do not receive reports or credits for their work.

"In fairness to the regular students, we restricted these men to listening and writing, for we felt that their joining in the classroom discussion might use time of the regular student.

"In the science courses they are not allowed to participate in laboratory work, but are permitted to observe other students at their experiments.

"Many of these men are college graduates, only two of the 50 being alumni of Haverford, while many others were forced by circumstances to leave college in their youth.

"The response has been wonderful, and we feel we are giving these unemployed men a new incentive. Their presence in classrooms also serves as a sort of inspiration to the undergraduates."

Barter for Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Fe, N. M.

Trading provisions for education is being worked out by the Indians and Spanish-Americans of New Mexico who have come to regard education as of paramount importance for their children.

The Navajos, so long averse to American influence, are now clamoring for education. There is 100 per cent attendance at the day schools in the Fort Defiance jurisdictions. Pupils have been turned away from the government and mission boarding schools. Tuition at the Ganado Mission School runs from $10 to $15 a month. The Indians pay this gladly and take pride in being thus independent. They pay it, however, in provisions, Navajo blankets, sheep and silver jewelry. Remembering the heavy snows of last year the Navajos had plenty of stored food this winter and are in good shape.

The barter system also exists at the Spanish-American State Normal School at El Rito. This school, which specializes in reviving the Spanish colonial arts, has a growing attendance but since cash for school books is scarce, President John V. Conway accepts vegetables and other farm products to provision the school.

What Happens to the Prefix 'Ad'

Our Living Language Series—7

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM time to time, in these discussions, we shall note words which English has borrowed from other languages, but now, it will be well to get into the use of the language as it now exists, rather than to spend more time on history.

From Latin we get the prefix-form *ad*, meaning *to, toward*. This prefix we find at the beginning of many words derived from the Latin: adjunct, admired, adequate, adept, adverb. Often the prefix *ad* is affixed to a word beginning with another letter than *d*; in this case, the spelling *ad* would cause awkwardness in pronunciation. So, in English, we change the *d* to agree with the letter following. This explains—and will help you remember—the doubled *g*, in such words as aggrieve, aggravate, agglomerate, aggrandizement, aggressive. Adgrieve would be awkward; imagine saying "adglomerate" in rapid conversation.

Note that the letter *d* changes in: accede, accord, accrue, accept, affluence, affect, affable, annotation, annealed, appeal, appoint, assimilate, associate, attention, attested, attribute, attend. When *ad* is prefixed to a syllable that begins with *d*, the *ad* syllable is not changed, naturally. Note addict, adduce, address.

Ad plus *apt* becomes *adapt*. One sees that there is no need to double *d*. In fact, it would be silly to add another *d*, and it would be misleading, for *ad*, the prefix, has only one *d*, and *apt* has no *d* at all. Therefore, you cannot, in all conscience, foist an extra *d* upon this word—or upon others like it.

NEXT WEEK—Get Its Family History.

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Unemployed Flood Libraries

Waiting Lines at Nine in the Morning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEN the librarian adjusts her smock, buttons the cuffs, and gets her pencil sharpened before the opening gong, she looks forward to quite a different day from the one she more leisurely trotted through four years ago. Then only a few stragglers or ambitious early risers filtered into the library between nine and eleven in the morning. Seldom was there a heavy checking out of books much before noon.

Now on the stroke of nine when the big lock is unlatched and the main door swings open there are cities where a waiting line of men file into the book-lined rooms. On any morning in Chicago scores of men, caps pulled down over their ears, overcoats pinned shut, shifting from one foot to the other to keep warm, are waiting on the library steps for the man behind the glass doors to appear. Eagerly they scan the passers-by watching for donated morning papers which they cannot get on the inside.

In every city from nine until closing time a continuous stream of borrowers floods the libraries. One library in Missouri recently reported that one out of every eight men borrowing books is unemployed, one out of every nine women registering is unemployed or her husband is unemployed, and one out of every six children registering reported his father out of work. Many of these thousands of newcomers are stepping into a library for the first time and they wander about somewhat bewildered. Some just want to pass away the time, but most of them have a definite purpose for improving their enforced leisure hours.

"How can a person take a book home?" is a frequent question and the patient librarian tactfully finds out what the person is interested in, suggests a book or two, shows him what shelves to consult, and finally makes a steady reader whom she guides from week to week along lines which he hopes may lead him to a new or better job.

Boys and girls who have finished high school and who can neither go to college nor find jobs form another element wanting guidance in study courses. Clubs of boys unemployed who want to inform themselves about aviation, journalism, athletics or what not must be given lists of appropriate books to read. Clerks want to study to be secretaries. Technically trained men want to study for examinations, others want to work out certain "hunches" which they never before had time to follow up. For all these the primly smocked librarian must offer advice and assistance.

The amount of help librarians can give varies according to the staff and the books at hand. One librarian has offered to certify to the prospective employer that "John" or "Robert" has spent certain days of the week for a certain length of time in the library preparing for a better job.

But there are many unemployed sitting around in cheap hotels and shelters who don't know how to get to a library or what it means to read a book or magazine. In Minneapolis, Miss Gratia A. Countryman, chief librarian, made the rounds of such places and was shocked at the blankness and despair of the men. Immediately she had boxes of books and magazines which in other times would have been considered ready for the wastepaper basket sent to them. She made appeals to citizens for reading material. Today she says there is not a single place in Minneapolis where unemployed gather where there is nothing to read. Sometimes as many as 200 men in one place are poring over the printed page to while away their time.

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Truly the new, revised Christian Science Hymnal is being warmly welcomed. Ever since the first copies were issued, letters of gratitude for this collection of beautiful hymns have been reaching the Directors of The Mother Church.

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The Home Forum

Revisiting Spring

SPRING, the versatile, dons many garbs as she rounds the earth with rejuvenating tread; and her face is fair in any one of them. But I maintain that none is so alluring as the one she wears in the land of our earliest memories. Whatever our subsequent wanderings, her mien for us is more tenderly gay, more enchantingly fresh, viewed from the soil whence the eyes of childhood watched her recurring magic. Those leisurely days, filled with voyages of discovery, gave us an intimacy with her which nothing ever replaces. Many, even if pleasantly exiled, have echoed Browning's poignant cry, in "Home Thoughts From Abroad."

Since I live on the other side of the wide seas, it is I who must journey to spring if I would see her smile again on English fields and woods. Recently, after a lapse of many years, I was able to put to the test my theory that in England alone can I fully savor springtime. It was, I feel, an acid test; for my eager feet made a wide detour to Italy, where spring is particularly lavish. It was my first Italian spring; and I may be forgiven if, after several weeks of a sun-drenched, perfumed, and brilliantly colored existence, I was assailed by doubts. All the witchery of one of Italy's loveliest corners silently assured me that England could never compete with this ardent display; and that my long-held conviction was but a fancy engendered by absence. It was, therefore, with some misgiving that I turned my back on Italy and set myself to follow spring to England. Had I been mistaken? I felt I could not wait to find out.

* * *

Out of a colorless, misty sea rose the cliffs of Dover, crowned with green downs. I had hardly put foot on land before I was greeted by the faint, damp smell of growing things; a scent as distinctively English as the woodsy fragrance of primroses, whose little faces always seem to me to hold imprisoned the pale sunlight. I drew in a great breath, and doubts and misgivings dropped away. Already Italy seemed remote, like a lovely fairy tale. As I sped to London through the cool, dim countryside, I knew that it was here I should really find spring.

On a late afternoon at Hampton Court, I saw her in full beauty a few days later. It was a benign evening, such as only England knows how to wear like a softly flowing robe. No brilliance here, but rather a gently luminous atmosphere which, as it were, drew out the inner radiance of everything it touched. Ancient trees lent their dignity to the quiet green vistas of park that surround the palace. A velvet lawn flowed almost to the feet of the old brick wall; and in it, like bright oases, a miraculous array of flower beds glowed. The gardener at Hampton Court works, I am convinced, *con amore*, and spring is his willing partner. Here golden tulips rose above a blue mist of forget-me-not, there tawny wallflowers vied with tulips of a dull plum color. Wallflowers and tulips of hues hitherto unknown to me were mingled with masses of other flowers whose names, being no horticulturist, I could not even guess. I only know that the studied medley was indescribably charming, and that they grew in an orderly carelessness very familiar to me. From behind the wall rose the blossoming heads of fruit trees, and in one of them a blackbird sang his delight. The whole flowed together in soft harmony, brightness without stridency. As I watched the long, slow dusk change the flowers to velvety mystery in the little garden of an erstwhile Queen, I walked with spring as I shall never walk with her in lovely Italy.

* * *

But it was in a Dorset wood that I really came face to face with her; and it was this moment that had called to me for so long across the years. If I had to choose one out of the beauties spring flings in our path in the English countryside, I should turn from the gay daffodils, pass by the honeyed primroses, the hawthorns and the flowering may, albeit regretfully. I should say, without an instant's hesitation: "Let me see the bluebells, and I will ask nothing more." Why? I cannot tell. I only know that, for me, they epitomize an English spring.

I was so fortunate as to make this pilgrimage in the company of a beloved friend—a friend with whom I have shared many good things. We made careful inquiries as to the most likely spot in the vicinity, and our investigations led us to a little wood quite off the track beaten by motors and excursion buses. Spring hides her choicest treasures so that only devotees may find them. We threaded our way through little country roads, till at last we came to the end of roads before a little farmhouse in a dell. A serene countryman tended a bright garden in front of the house, and I have since felt that spring herself must have made him custodian of the place; he seemed so rightly placed there. He directed us to the spot where the bluebells were said to be, and we climbed out of the dell toward the unpretentious little wood. Of bluebells, not a trace; and for a moment we were almost minded to turn back. It was not till we were well under the trees that we saw what we had come to find; (Nature guards her secrets well). And what we saw left us in speechless delight. At our feet was spread such a carpet of bluebells as I had never seen. In every direction they eddied, almost hiding the lush grass. They encircled the trees; they flowed up the wooded aisles; great pools of the cool decisive blue that is peculiarly their own. How shall I describe them, these graceful clusters of bells poised with modest dignity on their long green stems? I saw them glimmer in the gray light of an overcast sky; I saw them flash into dappled brilliance in the sunlight; and I wondered if perhaps the sky had dropped to earth. We sat, my friend and I, backs against a tree, in a lake of bluebells that washed about us; we drew in their faintly honeyed scent, that is the distilled essence of an English May. Spring herself sat in that glade, resting from her labors and delighting in her fairest handiwork. She proved to me—if I still needed proof—that she does indeed turn her loveliest glance on us in our own land. In that wood my memories, my expectations, my imaginings were fulfilled—nay, surpassed. With the bluebells, I knew an overflowing contentment, and communed with spring as I shall always love her best.

So that it is out of a full experience that I say to sojourners in far lands: if you would travel, by all means, without fail—revisit spring!

M. A. L. N.

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City Wife

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Horses and cart are waiting patiently
Inside the yard, until their driver comes
To swing with iron hand the heavy gate
As if it were the night he pushes back:
Only to show where slow the daylight comes
With silent footsteps over silent roads.
The gate swings back: one movement, and I watch
The cart, the horses and the man alone,
Absorbed in the day ahead, which means to him
Only the day between concession lines.
I watch: the image of these quiet things
Is graven on my heart. He will not turn;
The horses will not turn, but go their way
Soberly, steadily, up and over the hill
Until there is nothing left to see but hill
And nothing left to hear but silentness
Now that the horse, the cart, the man, are gone.
I know by heart what farmers do in spring.
I know by heart the things I ought to do;
And yet, forgetting all, I stand and dream.

Springs came before like this. Last year the crows
Made all the morning echo with their songs,
Just as to-day. Sun must have been as bright,
Wind as caressing as this country wind.
Yet never, it seems, have I half understood
The music and the singing festival
That cries to be expressed, of early spring. . . .

—DOROTHY LIVESAY, in "Sign Post." (New York: Macmillan.)

Lincoln Savors Walt Whitman

Lincoln did not limit his reading, at the office or elsewhere, to lawbooks or researches in the reports of decisions of the higher courts. His interests for his clients' cases were never neglected by any omission of these when their cases called for it. Such study as he made in the interests of his clients was always very thorough and painstaking. Then as leisure came to him he was interested in a wide reading of history and biography and conversationally reviewed them. Portions only of a limited number of the best poets appealed to him. Of the latter I will cite Lincoln's first reading of Walt Whitman's poetry. It was the beginning of Lincoln's interest in Whitman the poet and it led later to a personal acquaintance at Washington between the President and poet that was appreciated by both.

It happened one day when several of us were sitting around the table that stood in the centre of the room that Mr. Herndon and Dr. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose office adjoined ours, were present; also another student and myself, and a couple of school-teachers whose names I do not recall. We were discussing with some heat Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," a volume then just published. Lincoln was at work in a corner of the room, deeply engrossed, taking no part in the talk and apparently giving it no attention.

As we talked about Whitman, marked differences of opinion arose. The morals and literary taste of most of those present were several times sharply called in question. At length we finished our discussion, it having become too personal to continue, and some departed, while others went back to work; none of us feeling in the best of humor.

After a while, Lincoln, whom we had supposed not to be listening, arose and took up the book. His capacity to write and listen at the same time, independently, I often had cause to be aware of. That was the first time he had seen Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," although its publication had already created a furore of discussion, and in some quarters a violence of disapprobation which it is difficult for the reader of this day to comprehend. Lincoln read and turned the pages leisurely. Evidently he was enjoying them. After some time he did an unusual thing. He began to read aloud without having made any comment before doing so. He continued from poem to poem with a growing relish. We often paused to hear him read newspaper clippings at the office, but he rarely read poetry to us.

Picture him on that occasion. He read slowly. . . . His manner of reading was always impressive. He had the peculiar habit of using his head and neck in reading or public speaking, for gesticulations. The emphasis he gave to certain passages in "Leaves of Grass" interpreted many meanings and beauties in the text which the rest of us had not discovered.

He afterwards kept up reading Whitman's verses that appeared from time to time while in Springfield, and as I have said, he made his personal acquaintance in Washington, where Whitman devoted his efficient services to the hospitals. Once a Springfield friend called at the White House, and at the end of one of the crowded receptions there had been requested to remain for a private interview. He observed Lincoln standing alone at one of the windows looking out at the last of the departing throng of callers, and passed to his side. Lincoln turned to him as he approached, but again resumed his attention out of the window and to the scene without and pointing said: "There, see Walt Whitman, see his sturdy figure and swinging arms as he walks! There goes *a man!*"—HENRY B. RANKIN, in "Intimate Character Sketches of Abraham Lincoln." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

TAORMINA, the name of which calls up visions of blue Sicilian sky and sea, of orange groves and rosy-blossomed almond, is the goal of so many visitors from all parts of the world that this scene of the Greek theater, with Mount Etna in the background and the sea below, will recall happy hours to many a traveler. Those who have seen Taormina will heartily indorse the words of Goethe, written on May 7, 1787, during his visit there: "Never did any audience in any theater have before it such a spectacle as you there behold."

An evening orchestral symphony concert was to be held in the theater during the full moon of February; and this, for those fortunate enough to time their visits for that period, must have been a wonderful experience.

Spirit of New England

The two women resumed their work, and the kitchen soon gave evidence of unusual industry. . . . This was likely to be an undisturbed morning, and the good women had begun various enterprises, chiefly because they were sure of having the house to themselves. . . .

Temperance was busy just now scrubbing some tin ware, a pile of which she had brought from the pantry, and worked away busily with soap and sand, sometimes holding off a big pan at arm's length to detect its imperfections. . . . Mrs. Owen seemed preoccupied and not so ready to discuss men and things as usual; she was busy now with her rolling-pin and flour-board at the farther end of the pantry, next the narrow window, from whence one could look across the flag-stoned court and up the hillside. This window opened only a little way; the two upper panes of glass were but half as tall as the rest, and the framework was absurdly heavy. The mistress had often threatened to have such a piece of antiquity replaced, though Dale had lately taken the trouble to make a sketch of it, with the curious outside coping or cornice. There were no two of the windows alike at the back of the house, and some quaint, short curtains of old East Indian cottons were put there, where they would not often be seen and mocked. Dick had extorted a confession that there had once been a voluminous drapery of that really beautiful material for the best four-posted bedstead, and his hostess remembered now that she had promised to look among her possessions to see if there were not still a good piece of it. She smiled again at his admiration of the ugly stuff that was so aggravatingly durable, and gave a more indulgent look than usual to the small curtain nearby. "'Tis pretty colored," she meditated, "but such a dreadful homely pattern. I do believe if he had his way, he'd set the old house back to just where 'twas when I come here; old-fashioned as a dry-land ark."—From "A Marsh Island," by SARAH ORNE JEWETT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Petaled Miracle

Bewildering marvels of the world have sketched
Themselves upon the retina of my eye:—
Awed, I have stood where snow-capped mountains stretched
Great heights which—Atlas-like—upheld the sky;
Huge canyons—breaking the earth's rugged crust—
With painted sandstone walls have compassed me;
My face has felt the scorch of desert dust,
My feet known laving by the pounding sea.

I, too, have viewed stupendous works of man—
Marveled before great temples, monoliths;
And, led where footsteps of the centuries ran,
Seen ruins of old shrines to heathen myths. . . .
But greater wonder I shall never see
Than April bloom upon a dogwood tree!

WINNIE LYNCH ROCKETT.

Sich seinen Himmel selber schaffen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE buchstäbliche Auslegung des Himmels als einer Stadt mit Perlentoren und goldgeflasterten Straßen und die Vorstellung von der Hölle als einem Ort mit Feuer und Schwefel sind im Verschwinden begriffen. Das ist gut; denn die Verheißung einer zukünftigen ewigen Seligkeit ist für jemand, der Gesundheit und Erlösung jetzt dringend braucht, ein unzureichender Trost, und die Furcht vor strenger künftiger Strafe genügt selten, einen Menschen vom Bösestun abzuhalten, wenn er sich im Augenblick sicher fühlt. Vor vielen Jahrhunderten lehrte Christus Jesus der Wegweiser: „Das Himmelreich ist nahe herbeigekommen", womit er andeutete, daß man etwas von diesem höchsten oder himmlischen Glück hier und jetzt erleben kann. Doch diese Seite der Lehre des Meisters wurde, abgesehen von einigen hingebungsvollen Jüngern und ihren Nachfolgern, die das Heilungswerk etwa dreihundert Jahre lang nach Jesu Himmelfahrt weiterführten, nicht in weiten Kreisen angenommen oder für erreichbar gehalten.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Eintracht, Friede und Gesundheit in persönlichen und Volksangelegenheiten jetzt möglich sind. Schüler dieser Wissenschaft finden, daß Gottes Verheißungen ihnen zu Gebot stehen und in ihrem Geschäft angewendet werden können. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1901 (S. 11): „Das Wort Gottes ist ein mächtiger Prediger, und es ist nicht zu geistig, um anwendbar zu sein, noch zu übersinnlich, um gehört und verstanden zu werden".

Es ist lehr- und hilfreich, in der Bibel, diesem „mächtigen Prediger", der sowohl anwendbar als auch geistig ist, Aufklärung über das Was und Wo des Himmels, der Harmonie, zu suchen. In einem der Psalmen lesen wir: „Der Gottlose meint in seinem Stolz, er frage nicht darnach; in allen seinen Tücken hält er Gott für nichts". Im Evangelium des Matthäus ist berichtet, daß Jesus lehrte: „Denn aus dem Herzen kommen arge Gedanken: Mord, Ehebruch, Hurerei, Dieberei, falsch Zeugnis, Lästerung. Das sind die Stücke, die den Menschen verunreinigen". Und für alle Zeiten gilt die Einladung des Propheten Jesaja: „Der Gottlose lasse von seinem Wege und der Übeltäter seine Gedanken und bekehre sich . . . zu unserm Gott, denn bei ihm ist viel Vergebung".

Wenn wir über diese Aussprüche in der Bibel ernstlich nachdenken, können wir leicht erkennen, daß unser Denken, unsere Beweggründe und Wünsche für unser Handeln bestimmend sind. Mit andern Worten, ein Mensch sündigt und wird gottlos, weil „er in allen seinen Tücken Gott für nichts hält". Wenn jemand auch nur einen Schimmer der Geistigkeit des Weltalls erlangt hat, beginnt er über seine Gedanken sorgfältiger zu wachen; denn er lernt verstehen, daß sie für seine Handlungen verantwortlich sind. Wenn ihm diese Wahrheit klar wird, fängt er an, sie auf verschiedene Arten zu erproben und stellt durch befriedigenden Beweis fest, daß er seinen Gesundheitszustand und seine unmittelbare Umgebung beträchtlich meistern und sein tägliches Leben immer harmonischer gestalten kann. Not und Mangel körperlicher und seelischer Art werden in dem Maße geheilt, wie Liebe, Uneigennützigkeit und Dankbarkeit an Stelle von Haß, Furcht und Rache treten.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß der Himmel kein Ort sondern ein gerechter, harmonischer Bewußtseinszustand ist, und diese Wahrheit spendet hilfreichen, heilenden Trost, weil jedermann lernen kann, über sein eigenes Denken Herr zu sein. Man braucht sich nicht mehr gleichmütig dem Übel zu unterwerfen; denn die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß man nicht das Opfer äußerer Umstände ist, über die man keine Macht hat. Man gibt niedrige und schlechte Gewohnheiten williger auf und bemüht sich, gerecht zu denken, wenn man im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 266) liest: „Der Sünder schafft sich selbst seine Hölle durch Bösestun und der Heilige seinen Himmel durch Rechttun".

Hält jemand, der einigermaßen verstehen gelernt hat, daß der Himmel ein Bewußtseinszustand, also geistig ist, noch an einer Annahme von Freude im Bösen fest, so sollte er über die nachdrückliche Frage der Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 147) nachdenken: „Habt ihr verstehen gelernt, daß Sünde unzulässig ist und Engherzigkeit erkennen läßt?" Jemand anders drückte einen ähnlichen Gedanken aus, als er schrieb: „Der Mensch, der nicht alles, was es auch sei, vergeben kann, hat keine Lebenserfahrung". Unversöhnlich, unnachgiebig sein—sich um ärgerliche Kleinigkeiten so sehr kümmern, daß man darüber die wichtigen Dinge des Lebens vernachlässigt—verrät in der Tat „Engherzigkeit". Es erfordert einen weiten Blick, Mut, Intelligenz und Liebe, angesichts lockender Versuchung an Idealen festzuhalten. Wer wahrhaft „großzügig" ist, behauptet mit unverdrossener Ausdauer seinen lauteren Standpunkt. Ein „geselliges Glas" mittrinken, sich zu törichtem, schädlichem, unsittlichem Handeln überreden lassen, es mit der Menge halten ist nicht großzügige Weisheit, sondern verrät Kurzsichtigkeit, Lässigkeit und Unbeständigkeit im Guten. Dagegen ist die höfliche, frohe, entschlossene Weigerung, unrecht zu tun, der Ausdruck einer Charakterstärke, die einem Hartbedrängten eine Ermutigung und Hilfe sein kann. Die Quelle unserer Fähigkeit und geheimen Fülle wird vielleicht nicht immer von anderen verstanden; aber ihre in rechter Lebensführung zutage tretenden Wirkungen gebieten immer Achtung. Gottes Gnade widerspiegeln verdrängt das Verlangen, dem Bösen zu frönen; denn das Böse ist Gott unbekannt.

Durch Ergründen dieser anwendbaren Religion wird es uns klar, daß den Willen Gottes verstehen und tun das Himmelreich im Menschen ausmacht, daß das Gute natürlich und wünschenswert ist und Harmonie bringt, und daß es die aus sündigen Gewohnheiten entstehende Not und Pein vernichtet; denn es vernichtet zuerst den Glauben, daß der Sünde frönen wahre Freude bereiten könne. Vollständiges Vertrauen auf die Allheit des Guten ermächtigt uns, Böses und Krankheit von uns fernzuhalten; und jeder Aufrichtige kann erwartungsvoll beten, wie Jesus lehrte: „Dein Reich komme. Dein Wille geschehe auf Erden wie im Himmel".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Storm

When the storm rushes upon the deep woods,
It lets down curtains of mist
And sheets of rain, that drip
Crystal beads among the trees.
Way above, the branches lash and moan
And weave. Below, it is still,
Still as the undersea.
Soft fern and feathery bracken
Loom through the mist
Like branching coral.
And drifting leaves float down
Like showy fishes,
Lazily moving.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

Making Our Own Heaven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE literal interpretation of heaven as a city with pearly gates and streets paved with gold is disappearing, along with the concept of hell as a place of fire and brimstone. This is well, for a promise of a future state of everlasting bliss is inadequate comfort to one who sorely needs health and salvation now; and the fear of severe future punishment is seldom sufficient to turn a man from evil doing if he feels secure at the moment. Many centuries ago Christ Jesus, the Wayshower, taught that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand," indicating that it is possible here and now to experience some measure of that supreme or heavenly happiness. Yet this phase of the Master's teaching was not widely accepted or deemed possible of achievement, except by a handful of devoted disciples and their followers who maintained the healing work for some three hundred years after Jesus' ascension.

Christian Science is teaching the present possibility of harmony, peace, and health in individual and national affairs. Its students are finding God's promises available and usable in their business. Mrs. Eddy writes in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 11), "The Word of God is a powerful preacher, and it is not too spiritual to be practical, nor too transcendental to be heard and understood."

It is interesting and constructive to seek light regarding the what and where of heaven, harmony, from the Bible, this "powerful preacher" which is practical as well as spiritual. In one of the Psalms we read, "The wicked, through the pride of his countenance, will not seek after God: God is not in all his thoughts." Matthew's Gospel records Jesus' teaching: "For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies: these are the things which defile a man." And the prophet Isaiah's invitation holds good in all ages: "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return . . . to our God, for he will abundantly pardon."

As one earnestly ponders these Scriptural sayings, it is not difficult to perceive that one's thinking, his motives and desires, determine his activities. In other words, one becomes sinful and wicked because "God is not in all his thoughts." When even a glimpse of the spiritual nature of the universe is gained, the individual begins more definitely to guard his thoughts, for he learns that these are responsible for his actions. As this truth is brought home to him, he begins to test it in various ways, and with satisfying proof finds that he may to a large extent control the state of his health and his immediate environment, and gain an increasing sense of harmony in daily living. Conditions of distress and lack, both physical and mental, are healed as love, unselfishness, and gratitude replace hate, fear, and revenge.

Christian Science teaches that heaven is not a locality, but a state of righteous, harmonious consciousness; and this truth brings sustaining, healing comfort, because everyone may learn how to have dominion over his own thinking. One no longer need submit stoically to evil, for Christian Science teaches that he is not the victim of an external circumstance which is beyond his control. He is more willing to part with base and evil habits, and to strive to think righteously, as he reads in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 266), "The sinner makes his own hell by doing evil, and the saint his own heaven by doing right."

After one has acquired some understanding of the mental, spiritual nature of heaven, if he still clings to a belief of pleasure in evil let him consider this pointed question which Mrs. Eddy asks (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 147): "Have you learned that sin is inadmissible, and indicates a small mind?" Some one conveyed a similar line of meditation when he wrote, "The man who cannot forgive any mortal thing is a green hand in life." To be unforgiving, relentless—to center attention on annoying trifles to the exclusion of the important things of life—does indeed indicate "a small mind." It requires breadth of vision, courage, intelligence, and love to hold fast to ideals in the face of alluring temptation. To be truly "broad," one maintains with good-humored persistence his own position of integrity. To partake of a "social glass," to allow oneself to be persuaded to do foolish, harmful, immoral things, to "follow the crowd," is not broadness of wisdom, but reveals smallness of vision, indolence, and a wavering sense of good. On the other hand, courteous, cheerful, firm refusal to do wrong expresses a strength of character which may encourage and aid a sorely tempted companion. The source of one's ability and secret bounty may not always be understood by others, but its effects, seen in right living, will always command respect. To reflect the grace of God replaces the desire to indulge evil, for evil is unknown to God.

Through the study of this practical religion we learn that to understand and do the will of God constitutes the kingdom of heaven in man; that good is natural, interesting, and confers harmony, and that it destroys the distress and pain resulting from sinful habits, for it first destroys the belief that indulgence in sin can give any true pleasure. With complete trust in the allness of good, evil and disease may be dismissed with authority; and every sincere individual may pray expectantly as Jesus taught: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Unreality." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

A Utopian Scene

The weather was delightfully warm, considering that the valley in which we were encamped must have been at least two thousand feet above the level of the sea. The riverbed was here about a mile and a half broad and entirely covered with shingle over which the river ran in many winding channels, looking, when seen from above, like a tangled skein of ribbon, and glistening in the sun. We knew that it was liable to very sudden and heavy freshets; but even had we not known it, we could have seen it by the snags of trees, which must have been carried long distances, and by the mass of vegetable and mineral débris which was banked against their lower side, showing that at times the whole river-bed must be covered with a roaring torrent many feet in depth and of ungovernable fury.

At present the river was low, there being but five or six streams, too deep and rapid for even a strong man to ford on foot, but to be crossed safely on horseback. On either side of it there were still a few acres of flat, which grew wider and wider down the river, till they became the large plains on which we looked from my master's hut. Behind us rose the lowest spurs of the second range, leading abruptly to the range itself; and at a distance of half a mile began the gorge, where the river narrowed and became boisterous and terrible. The beauty of the scene cannot be conveyed in any language. The one side of the valley was blue with evening shadow, through which loomed forest and precipice, hillside and mountain top; and the other was still brilliant with the sunset gold. The wide and wasteful river with its ceaseless rushing—the beautiful water-birds, too, which abounded upon the islets and were so tame that we could come close up to them—the ineffable purity of the air—the solemn peacefulness of the untrodden region—could there be a more delightful and exhilarating combination?—From "Erewhon," by SAMUEL BUTLER.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Is Irregular With Small Changes

Setback in Rails Despite Favorable Report on Freight Loadings

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The stock market began the new month in an uncertain frame of mind today. The list tried to rally for a time, was then pulled down by a brief flurry of selling in the rails, but stiffened in the final dealings. The close was irregular. Transfers for the two-hour session approximated 450,000 shares.

The setback in the rail issues was in the face of a favorable weekly carloadings report, and seemed to be an aftermath of Missouri Pacific's decision to reorganize under the new federal bankruptcy law. Industrials, however, held fairly well during the session, and utilities were under very little pressure.

Week-end business reports, indicating that a spring pickup was finally under way in a number of lines, although from the extremely low levels reached earlier in the month, were viewed hopefully in Wall Street, but traders were still inclined to take an extremely cautious attitude toward the market, for it was recognized that corporate earnings in the quarter just ended were for the most part higly unsatisfactory. Furthermore, there was a tendency to await further clarification of Washington plans on many vital economic subjects.

A number of the industrials closed with gains of fractions to 1 point, including Case, Macy, Continental Can, General Motors, Goodyear, American Can, U. S. Steel, and others. Such utility shares as Consolidated Gas and American Telephone closed fractionally higher, after temporary recessions.

Rails Are Mixed

In the rails, New York Central recovered a point, after an extreme loss of 1½ Delaware & Hudson finished a couple of points lower. A loss of more than a point in Union Pacific was virtually regained. Northern Pacific finished 1⅛ points lower, and Louisville & Nashville closed with a gain of like extent.

An unusual transaction was the sale of an odd lot of Big Four (Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis) at 90. This was off 125 points from the previous transaction, more than two years ago. All but a few thousand shares of this issue are held by New York Central.

Wall Street had been inclined to expect that the Administration's railroad program would be announced this week, and now expected it would certainly come next week, and would include plans for a national coördinator, assisted by regional coördinators, to unify operations and eliminate wasteful duplication and competitive practices. Savings under such a plan are expected to be enormous, which may result in replacement of much obsolete equipment.

Carloadings as reported for the week ended March 25 jumped 26,138 cars to 475,850. This was about 15 per cent under the like period of last year, in contrast to a divergence of 23 per cent in the previous week.

Speculative interest in commodities was still keen. Cotton rallied 50 to 55 cents a bale, and wheat was firm during the earlier hours of trading.

Foreign exchanges moved rather narrowly. Sterling was up slightly, with cables closing at $3.42⅛, up ⅛ of a cent. Among the principal gold currencies, the French franc and the Dutch guilder were up slightly, while the Swiss franc was steady. German marks sagged a few points.

German Bonds Rally

A sharp rally of German obligations was the feature of an otherwise uncertain bond market today. Issues of the Reich, which slumped precipitately yesterday to new lows for the year, came back 2 to 6 or more points at one time, although the rebound was not accompanied by the heavy trading of the previous session. German Government 5½s, the most active of this list, recovered more than 2 points, the 7s were up around 3, and some of the Central Agricultural Bank loans retrieved around 6 points.

United States Government securities were relatively steady, but dull, and there were some fractional reactions in Liberty First 4¼s and some of the Treasurys.

There were a number of rallies in the secondary corporate groups that recently have been subjected to considerable pressure. Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950 more than got back their loss of Friday following announcement that the April 1 interest on this issue was being paid. The bonds sold as low as 5 yesterday, and today they were quoted at 8.

Other advances of fractions to around a point were registered by some bonds of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Consolidated Gas, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Phillips Petroleum, Postal Telegraph, Southern Railway, U. S. Rubber and Western Union.

Further casualties, however, were suffered by maturities of American Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Columbia Gas, Erie, North American, Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

The foreign section, aside from the Germans, was rather irregular. The Argentines improved, as did the Italians, Colombians and Austrians. Some of the British, French, Japanese, Belgians and Australians eased.

American Writing Paper Loss

American Writing Paper Company reports for the 1932 calendar year net loss after all charges of $646,444. This compares with a net loss of $345,493 in the previous year. With sundry surplus adjustments (debits) of $72,582, the effect of the 1932 loss was to change surplus of $56,508 on Jan. 1, 1932 into a balance sheet deficit of $862,519 on Dec. 31, 1932. Net sales for 1932 were $4,154,842, compared with $7,098,805 in 1931.

Income Tax Receipts

WASHINGTON, April 1—March 30 income tax receipts totaled $856,294, according to the Treasury Department. This brings the total so far in March to $179,800,488, compared with $193,078,150 in the like period last year.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 1	Last Mar. 31
5¼	3	..	Adams Express	1200	3¾	3½	3½	3¼
54½	41	3	Adams Exp pf	30	40	40	40	41
15¾	9	2	Adams Mills	500	9	8½	8½	9
10½	6		Addressograph	100	6	6	6	6
10½	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	200	8½	8½	8¾	8¾
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	300	56	55¼	55¾	55¾
1¼	1	..	Airway Elec App	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14⅝	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1300	14⅛	13⅞	14⅜	14¼
1⅝	1	..	Alleghany Corp	900	1	1	1	1
3½	1⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xx	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
3¾	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
89½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	1200	78¾	74⅜	78¾	78½
121⅞	118¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	118¼	118¼	118¼	..
9½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	500	7¾	7¼	7¾	7⅞
6½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	6	6	6	..
6⅜	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	..
22⅛	18½	2	Amerada	100	21	21	21	21½
11¾	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	300	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅝
2⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
12⅞	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
62¾	49½	4	Am Can	800	55½	54⅜	55½	54⅝
9½	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	8	8	8	8
3¼	1⅝	..	Am Chain	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
40	34	3†	Am Chicle	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	16½	16½	16½	16¾
10⅜	4	..	Am European	300	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	..
8⅛	3⅜	..	Am & For Pow	700	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14⅞	8½	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
4	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	3	3	3	..
6½	2⅝	..	Am Ice	300	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
8⅜	4¼	..	Am International	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
8½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1600	4½	4	4⅛	4
24½	11	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	10⅞	10½	10½	11
21½	9¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	9⅛	9	9	9¼
7⅝	4¼	..	Am Radiator	400	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
10⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
24⅞	20¾	3	Am Safety Razor	100	21	21	21	..
18	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	700	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
8	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	6¼	6	6	6¼
35¼	30	2½†	Am Stores	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	34
36⅝	31½	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	34½
109¾	87¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	6400	89¼	88⅛	88⅝	88½
18⅞	10½	..	Am Type F pf	20	11	11	11	..
19½	11⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	700	11¾	11¼	11½	11¼
16¾	10	1	Am WW&E ct	200	10	9¾	9¾	10
29¾	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	800	24½	23¾	24½	23¾
9⅜	5	..	Anaconda Cop	1600	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6½
45⅞	35¼	.60	Anchor Cap	100	41	41	41	41½
17¼	10½	1.20	Armour Ill A	500	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
2¾	1	..	Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	1
13¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	100	10½	10¼	10½	10½
5½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
47⅞	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	1800	46¾	38⅜	39⅜	39¼
26¼	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	600	19¼	18½	19	19¼
17¾	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
13½	9	..	Atlas Powder	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
66	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	62½	61	61	61¼
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	1600	32½	31¼	31¼	32¼
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3900	6⅝	6¼	6½	6½
			—B—					
12⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1300	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9⅝
15¾	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	11	10¾	10⅝	11
85	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	80	80	..	..
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
11½	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	800	8	7⅝	7¾	7⅞
13⅜	9	..	Best & Co	300	11	10⅝	11	11
16⅞	10¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1100	13	12¾	13	13
36½	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	500	29	28½	28¾	29
26⅜	18	1.60	Bordon	1400	20¾	20	20⅜	20
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	600	7¾	7½	7½	7½
5½	3⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	100	3	3	3	3
35	21⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	2700	27½	27¼	27½	27⅜
80⅞	64	.6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	75	74½	75	75½
82	64½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	67
32	28¼	3	Brown Shoe	100	30	30	30	30
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	700	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
36	20½	.2	Bucyrus E pf	10	27¾	27¾	27¾	20½
2	⅞	..	Budd Mfg	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1⅜	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	100	1	1	1	..
8⅝	5½	.40	Burroughs Add	300	7¾	7½	7½	..
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	1¼	1	1	2¼
9¼	2½	..	Bush Term deb	400	3	2½	2½	3⅛
15	8½	..	Byers	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
			—C—					
12½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	100	10	10	10	10
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	2½	2	2	2
11⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	800	10	9⅝	10	9¾
14⅝	7⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	500	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	10000	44½	43½	44⅜	43¾
9½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	400	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	100	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
23	14	1½	Central Aguirre	6200	22½	22	22	21½
10⅜	5½	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	8½	8½	8½	8¼
20⅞	8	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
20¾	14⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	500	17	16⅝	17	17½
30½	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	5000	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	27⅜
1¼	¾	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	4	4	4	4
3	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	800	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
8⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
2⅜	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	2	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
6¼	3	..	Chi & N'western	2100	3½	3	3⅛	3⅛
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅛
5⅝	2½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	600	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
8⅞	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	20	6½	6½	6½	7
9	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	3000	9¼	8⅞	9	8⅞
12½	7⅛	2	Clev Ice & Fuel	100	9½	9½	9½	..
90	90	1	Cleve CC&StL	10	90	90	90	..
90	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	100	90½	90	90	..
13	7	1	Colgate-Palm-P	500	7	7	7	7
4	1¾	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	4	4	4	4
17¾	9	1	Columbia Gas	4000	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
35¾	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	200	26⅜	26½	26½	26¼
6⅝	4	..	Comm Credit	200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
20⅞	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	200	70	70	70	70
24⅛	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	16	16	16	..
20⅝	18⅜	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	300	18½	18½	18½	18½
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
13½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	3500	13¼	12¾	13	13¾
2⅞	1½	..	Comwlth & So	7500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1½
50	22	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	23¾	23½	23½	24
9¾	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
11⅞	5½	..	Consol Film I pf	500	6¾	6¾	7	6¾
63¼	40¼	4	Consol Gas	5000	41½	40¼	41¼	40⅞
99	89	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89	89	89	..
6¼	4	..	Consol Oil	1000	5½	5¼	5½	5½
100¼	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	96½	96½	96½	..
¾	⅝	..	Consol Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
45⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	600	42	40⅞	42	41
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	800	11	10½	10½	11
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	400	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
59¼	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1800	53¾	53¼	53½	54
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	130	130	130	..
28⅞	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	26¾	26¼	26¾	26⅞
1⅛	½	..	Cuba Co	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
4	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	3200	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	3⅝
30	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	28½	28½	28½	29½
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	200	9	9	9	..
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
			—D—					
58⅛	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	7000	40½	45¾	46⅞	49
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	3400	20½	19¼	19⅝	20
28	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
15¾	12	1†	Dome Mines	300	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
4	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	4800	34⅜	33⅝	34	34
			—E—					
61⅜	50¼	3	Eastman Kodak	800	52	51	51	52¼
20⅞	11¼	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1200	11⅜	10⅝	11	11¼
1⅞	1	..	Elec Boat	200	1½	1½	1½	..
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1½	1⅜	1¾	1⅝
7⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
18¾	7	..	El PW&L 6% pf	200	7	7	7	..
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	24	24	24	24½
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Bg	100	7	7	7	..
6½	4	..	Erie RR	400	4½	4½	4½	..
			—F—					
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
14⅜	9½	1	Firestone T & R	100	9½	9½	9½	..
10⅛	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	500	6⅛	6	6	6⅜
21	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	500	1	⅞	⅞	1
26⅜	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	200	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21
7⅛	4	..	Fuller 2pf	10	4	4	4	..
			—G—					
4¾	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼
20⅝	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	18½	18	18¼	18¾
16	13	2	Gen Baking	300	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
3¼	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
16⅜	10½	.40	Gen Electric	3800	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3200	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
28¾	21	2	Gen Foods	2300	25¼	24¾	25¼	25
1½	¾	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
42	35½	3	Gen Mills	300	40¾	40	40	40¾
14⅞	10	1	Gen Motors	10000	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11¼
77¼	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	66½	66½	66½	65½
3¾	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
20⅞	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	18	18	18	18
6¼	2½	1	Gen Refractories	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
20¼	12⅞	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2500	14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
75	62	5	Gillette S R pf	200	65	65	65	66
1⅞	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1½	1½	1½	..
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1900	13¾	13½	13¾	13
6½	3⅝	..	Goodrich	800	4¾	4¼	4½	4¼
18¾	9¼	..	Goodyear	5000	15¼	13¾	15	13⅝
20⅞	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	1000	35¼	33¼	35¼	33
8¼	5½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	8⅜	8¼	8½	8¾
21¾	15⅝	1	Grant (WT)	200	19½	19½	19½	18⅝
11⅜	6¾	..	Great Nor pf	2000	7½	6⅞	7	7½
	5½	..	GGreat Nor Ore	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
13¾	7	..	Great West Sug	1500	13	12⅞	13	13
94½	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	100	90	88	90	..
1¼	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
1½	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	1000	1⅛	1	1	1
			—H—					
19½	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	400	15½	15½	15½	..
2¼	1½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
14¼	9	..	Hahn D S pf	500	9	9	9	..
15¾	8¼	..	Houston Oil	200	10¾	10¾	11½	..
18¾	11½	2½	Hudson & Man	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½
			—I—					
15½	10½	..	Ill Central	1800	12	11½	11½	11¾
7	5	..	Indian Motor pf	10	5	5	5	..
31½	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	23½	23½	23½	23½
18	12	..	Inland Steel	100	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	..
4½	2½	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
2½	1¼	..	Insuranshare Md	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
7½	4½	..	Interboro Rap T	1500	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
1½	⅜	..	Intercon Rub	100	¾	¾	¾	..
1¾	⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
97½	75¾	6	Int Business M	500	86½	85½	85½	87
4½	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	300	3½	2½	3½	3⅛
9½	6½	..	Int Cement	400	7½	7½	7¼	7¾
25¾	13⅜	.60	Int Harvester	8000	22¼	21¾	22¼	21⅞
6¼	2¾	..	Int Hydroelec	300	3¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9½	6¼	..	Int Nickel	1700	8½	7⅞	8⅛	8
1½	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow A	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
⅞	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow B	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
½	⅛	..	Int Pap & Pow C	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
8	5¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	50	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
			—J—					
23⅜	12¼	..	Johns Manville	700	16¼	16	16	15½
			—K—					
11	6½	..	Kan C South	500	8⅜	8	8	..
2	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
8⅜	3½	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	4
11½	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	1200	9	8⅝	8⅞	8¾
10	6⅞	..	Kimberly Clark	200	7	7	7	..
10¾	5½	..	Kresge	1900	6	6	6	6
19⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	2100	18	17¾	17¾	17½
			—L—					
6½	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	200	4⅛	4⅛	4½	4⅝
14⅞	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	400	10	9	9	10
47¾	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	41	41	41	40¼
7½	4¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
15	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	200	13½	13¼	12½	13½
9¼	8	.80	Link-Belt	200	8	8	8	8
18½	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	600	15⅝	15	15½	16
21½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	1900	10	9¾	10	9⅞
56½	37½	6½	Loews pf	100	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	..
3½	1¾	..	Loft Inc	200	2	2	2	2
32⅝	21¼	..	Louisville & N	1000	29½	28¼	29½	28⅝
			—M—					
18¼	13	2	McCall Corp	100	14	14	14	14
3	½	..	McCrory Stores	100	½	½	½	½
23⅜	18	1½†	McIntyre Porcu	1000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼
57⅜	44½	4	McKeesport Tin	3300	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¼
35⅜	24¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	32½	31⅝	32½	31½
8⅜	5⅜	..	Magma Copper	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
18⅞	12	..	Man Elv gtd	40	15¼	15	15	..
11	6	..	Man Elv mg	700	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½
8	5½	..	Man Shirt	1000	6	5½	5½	..
11½	5¼	.80	Marine Mid	900	6	5⅝	6	5¾
8	4¼	..	Marshall Field	100	5½	5½	5⅞	..
7¼	4	..	Martin Parry	200	½	½	½	..
18½	14	1.80	Mathieson Alkali	1300	17	15¾	15¾	15½
13⅜	9¾	1	May Dept Stores	300	12	11⅝	12	12
8⅜	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
2¼	⅞	..	Min Moline	500	1	1	1	1
5¾	4¼	4	Min SP&SSM Il	10	8½	5⅜	5½	..
8⅞	5¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	1000	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½
20⅝	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	900	16¾	16	16	16⅜
4⅜	1½	..	Mo Pacific	1300	1½	1½	1½	1¼
2⅛	1¼	..	Mo Pacific pf	1400	2	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
10	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	200	8¾	8½	8½	..
31	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	29¾	29¼	29½	29¼
15	8⅝	..	Montgom Ward	10100	12½	12¼	12½	12⅝
14⅞	7¾	..	Motor Products	200	12	11½	11½	..
3¼	1½	..	Motor Wheel	100	2	2	2	2
3¾	1⅝	..	Murray Body	400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
			—N—					
15½	11¼	1	Nash Motors	1200	13½	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
41¾	31½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1900	35	34	34	35
9½	5½	..	Nat Cash Reg	2700	8⅞	7¾	8½	7¾
18¼	10¾	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	4100	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12¾
15¼	10¾	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1200	7⅞	8¼	8¼	8¼
22	15	.50	Nat Steel	300	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅝
8½	2½	..	Nat Surecy	200	4¼	4	4¼	4
13¼	6½	.60

Financial: News and Comment

Wheat Situation Has a Much More Bullish Outlook

Improved Sentiment Due Mostly to Low Crops and Cash Price Tendency

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 1—The liquidation of the Farm Board future holdings has been persistent this week, and has been a big factor in checking rallies. Many traders are no longer averse to buying the wheat from the Farm Board, but they feel that the liquidation is to be more or less forced in character, leaving no reason for paying too much for it.

The general impression at the end of the month was that these holdings had been nearly cleaned out. If this is the case it will remove an obstruction for the bulls in wheat, as big holdings have been a bugaboo for many months.

Sentiment leans more to the bull side of the market in wheat than for some time. This is due to the sensationally bullish character of the crop lows, the continued strong price tendencies in cash wheat, and to the possibility of inflation.

The United States is so definitely on a domestic basis at the present time that foreign developments carry less than the usual weight in the market. Consequently the reluctance of foreigners to follow advances has been ignored, and prices have held rather strong. Reactions have been frequent, but from the low point following the post-moratorium bulge, there has been a gradual upturn of several cents.

Rains over the hard winter wheat drought belt in the past week have been negligible, and the current reports indicate the most unfavorable crop ever experienced in the southwest.

Moreover, reports indicate the condition of winter wheat in other sections, while much better than in the southwest, is still below the usual condition at this time. An estimate by a local statistician made the condition of winter wheat 65.3, indicating a crop of 355,000,000 bushels. The 1932 winter wheat crop was 462,000,000 bushels.

Kansas reports indicate that the outside estimate will be 60,000,000 bushels for that State, with some private estimates under 50,000,000 bushels. Oklahoma, Texas, and Nebraska reports since growing weather set in have been extremely bullish.

An encouraging feature of the wheat situation is that cash prices have followed the bulges in futures, with a fair demand from mills, which continue to withdraw wheat from terminals quite freely. Sales to mills, however, were not as large as the previous week.

Canadian export business was moderate but Southern Hemisphere shipments were much smaller, and a large amount of wheat is still going to non-European countries. European buyers still appear to be quite complacent about their future supplies. Liberal exportations of Canadian wheat are expected during the spring and summer.

Corn has been strong this week, holding its advances well. Inflation talk has apparently been responsible for a more bullish feeling both at Chicago and in the country. The shipping demand has improved, and country sales to arrive have been comparatively light. May corn has been stronger than the deferred months. Cash prices have been firm, and farm prices for corn have advanced about 3.5 cents a bushel in the last month, a gain of approximately 20 per cent.

National City Adds $30,000,000 to Reserves

NEW YORK, April 1—James H. Perkins, chairman of National City Bank of New York, in a letter to shareholders, says the bank has transferred $30,000,000 from surplus and undivided profits to set up additional reserves "against items the collection of which may be delayed or doubtful."

Mr. Perkins also says that complete separation of operating personnel of the bank and its affiliate, National City Company, had been accomplished, and the affiliate's offices would shortly be moved across the street to 44 Wall Street, New York.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.53¾	.54½	.52⅝	.54¼	+ ⅜
July	.54¼	.55¼	.54⅛	.54⅞	+ ⅜
September	.54⅞	.55⅝	.54⅞	.55⅝	+ ⅞
Corn					
May	.29⅞	.30½	.29⅞	.30⅜	+ ½
July	.31⅝	.32⅛	.31½	.32¼	+ ¾
September	.33	.34	.33	.33⅞	+ ⅞
Oats					
May	.19¼	.19½	.19¼	.19⅜	+ ⅛
July	.19½	.19⅝	.19⅜	.19⅝	+ ⅛
September	.19¾	.19⅞	.19¾	.19⅞	+ ¼
Lard					
May	4.27	4.27	4.25	4.25	...
July	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	...
September	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	...

Boston Property Trust

Boston Personal Property Trust reports for the 12 months to March 15 total income of $206,900, expenses and taxes $26,254 and net income of $180,646. Dividends declared amounted to $221,731, including $65,215 for the March 30 payment. Asset value of the stock as of Feb. 28 was $19.20 a share compared with $11.13 a share on Nov. 30, 1932.

Gulf States Utilities Revenue

Gulf States Utilities for 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, reports net income of $267,422 after all charges, compared with $1,207,883 in 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1932.

Rail to Default Interest

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Co. has notified the New York Stock Exchange that interest due April 1 on the 4 per cent bonds of 1936 will not be paid.

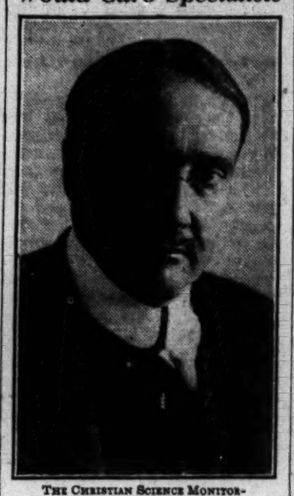
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines reports for January a net loss of $882 after depreciation, taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $50,900 in January, 1932.

Mohawk Mining Company

Mohawk Mining Company, which is to be dissolved, has declared a capital distribution of $2 a share, payable April 22 to stock of record April 7.

Would Curb Specialists



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Keystone-Underwood

JAMES W. GERARD

Declares Recent Bank Legislation Not Inflationary

Only Permits Use of Currency in Place of Deposits, Says Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 1—Recent banking legislation by Congress is not inflation in the old sense, it is declared here by Leonard L. Watkins, professor at economics at University of Michigan. He was one of the proposers of the federal deposit guarantee and took part in the Washington conferences on the new laws.

"In certain quarters," said Prof. Watkins, "the measure has been interpreted as 'inflationary' because of the provision making possible billions of dollars of new Federal Reserve Bank notes to be issued on a variety of assets of commercial banks.

"To obtain this currency, however, commercial banks must borrow directly or indirectly from the Federal Reserve Banks. If deposits continue to be withdrawn, banks may obtain the necessary currency and use it to meet the demands of their depositors.

"Such a substitution of currency for deposits merely changes the form of our money and does not add to the total. If this currency later returns to banks for deposit, then the process is reversed and we may expect the banks to repay their indebtedness at the Reserve banks and retire the currency."

Prof. Watkins said that, according to this reasoning, the act is deflationary. How far these factors may be offset or more than offset in other directions he found it difficult to predict.

"If confidence is restored," he said, "and money is returned from hoards, this currency will add in some multiple ratio to the credit which the banks can supply. If fear of failure is removed from the psychology of bankers and they resume a more normal lending policy, that will help business recovery."

Much depends on the public, he said, whether the new act and its administration are sufficient to induce an increased rate of spending that will more than counterbalance the threatened decrease in the quantity of money, and lead in turn to the fresh creation of credit by the banks. Only in these indirect and problematical senses, he said, can the banking bill be regarded as inflationary.

Coonley Asks Holders To Defer Bond Coupons

President Howard Coonley of Walworth Company in a notice to holders of the company's 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1, 1945, and 6½ per cent debentures, due Oct. 1, 1935, asking them to defer coupons maturing today, April 1, says:

"Walworth Company has not provided funds with which to pay the coupons believing that it is for the best interest of the holders of these securities, as well as of the company, that cash resources should not be reduced a the present time."

New England Trade Rises

General business in New England shows a slight gain in activity and a more optimistic outlook as the time approaches for seasonal increase in most lines, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., weekly review says. "Improved weather resulted in an increase in retail trade," it adds, "although purchasing of spring apparel has not yet got under way."

Miami Copper Company Loss

Report of the Miami Copper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditor, shows net loss of $1,816,956 after taxes, metal inventory adjustment, depreciation, loss in adjustment of securities and reserve in connection with tax adjustments, compared with a net loss of $885,759 before depletion in 1931.

Mass. Investors Trust Report

Massachusetts Investors Trust report for the three months to March 15 shows that at the end of the period securities which cost $20,047,972 had a market value of $13,281,617. Cash totaled $445,794. There were 980,222 shares of Massachusetts Investors Trust outstanding on March 15.

Westinghouse Elec. Order

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., announces that it has received "a substantial order" for air conditioning equipment in lounge cars on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The cars are to be used in the southwestern part of the System, particularly Texas.

Puget Sound Power & Light

Puget Sound Power & Light Company for 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, reports net income of $2,294,816 after all charges, compared with $3,035,452 in the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1932.

Ohio Edison Net Income

Ohio Edison Company reports for 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, net income of $4,026,995 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $6,114,535 in the 12 months ended Feb. 29, 1932.

Gerard Calls for Greater Frankness to Stockholders

Former Ambassador Says Recent Panic Due Largely to Corporation Secrecy—Some Income Reports Insult to Intelligence—Suggests Reforms

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 1—"What had more to do with the panic than anything else is the fact that under our present system corporations are allowed to give to their stockholders as little information as they please," according to Mr. James W. Gerard, in a special statement to the Monitor. "The way that information is held back would give one the impression that it is regarded by the corporations concerned as a trade secret."

Mr. Gerard, a lawyer by profession, is one of the leading protagonists in the country for federal regulation of the issue of securities and the conditions governing transactions in them on the New York Stock Exchange. He was formerly Ambassador to Berlin and was the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee until April, 1932.

"The new securities law provides only for the filing of the data in connection with new financing," continued Mr. Gerard. "I go much further than that and advocate a new law which would require that information should be regularly furnished by all corporations dealing in interstate commerce whose securities are quoted on the stock exchange."

"I have before me many corporation reports. Hardly one of them is understandable. Here is one which merely gives two items in its income statement, one for gross income, the other for taxes. What can I tell from the income item. Do I know anything at all as to how the income has been earned? Has it come from the business or from speculation in stocks. I don't know. Stockholders of that concern are really members of a blind pool. The report is simply an insult to their intelligence.

"Railroads are compelled to make their reports in a stated form laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Thus one can tell what their stock is worth. The same rule should be made for corporations which are engaged in interstate commerce, as most of them are, and which are listed on the stock exchange. These reports should show in detail all money spent for legal expenses, acquisitions of property or sales of property, salaries above $5000, bonuses paid to directors and officers, bankers, commission, and so forth. They should enumerate all securities owned, which should be carried at cost or at market value, whichever is lower.

"Stockholders have rights which derive from the fact that they own the corporations. If they had asserted them, we should not today have such absurdities as non-voting stock, or the law which is on the statue book of New York State saying that a stockholder is not entitled to know who are his fellow-stockholders until he had held his stock six months.

"Some of the remedies are in stockholder's own hands. A stockholder, like a people, gets the government he deserves. He should attend the corporation meeting, instead of feeding the power of the officers by sending their proxies to them. Let them follow the practice in Britain where the stockholders turn up at the annual meetings of their companies if only for the purpose of murmuring an occasional hear! hear! In this country the feeling has got around that a visit from a stockholder at a corporation meeting is a kind of intrusion. He is looked upon as a sandbagger. The attitude can be overcome only by the determination of stockholders to assert their rights and by the intervention of the Government in laying down a law which would expose all corporation operations in the light of day."

Referring to the proposed stock exchange law, which is due for submission to Congress next week after the securities bill has been attended to, Mr. Gerard said:

"Two reforms should be contained in the new stock exchange law. One is that no specialist should be allowed to deal, directly or indirectly, in stocks and, if caught, should be expelled from the exchange. The other is that no broker should be allowed to lend the stock of his customer without the consent of that customer expressed in writing for the transaction for which it is required. It is important that this transaction should be stated explicitly. Such a rule would curb the notorious abuse associated with short selling.

"I have been particularly identified with the agitation for the latter reform. Since I started to fight the present system, certain alterations have been made in brokers' practice. If you go to a broker today, and open an account, you will be required to sign two papers, one giving the broker the right to hypothecate the stock and the other giving him the right to lend the stock. But something more is required than that if we are to uproot the real abuses connected with short selling.

"It also stands to reason that we must control the activity of the specialists on the floor of the exchange. As even laymen know nowadays, these people execute orders they receive from brokers, and, in consequence, have in these orders a pile of information which gives them a decided advantage in stock market speculation. Perhaps they do not use their inside knowledge themselves. But they can always make arrangements with persons near to them to use it. I would stop any possibility of this leak by legislation."

A Window in Wall Street

Woodin Waits

ALL week Wall Street has waited for the announcement that was stated last Friday to be coming from Secretary Woodin. It was freely expected that the gold embargo would be lifted. With foreign exchange restrictions in effect, and in view of the inability of moneyholders to get gold from the Federal Reserve System, there would be no danger of a gold efflux, save possibly from hoarders. Mr. Woodin, however, has remained silent.

* * *

From Strength to Strength

Federal Reserve statement this week testifies anew to the recovery of gold and currency from hoarding. The system is now within $15,000,000 of the year's high for gold holdings. This is astonishing. For the Reserve lost as much as $550,000,000 in gold in the four weeks prior to March 8. Of the $1,500,000,000 that was added to currency in "circulation," that is, hoarding, in the same period, no less than $1,185,000,000 has come back.

* * *

National Blue Sky Law

Diverse opinions may be heard on the securities bill, but there is a general disposition in stock exchange and investment banking circles to welcome it, on the ground that it would relieve them of a great deal of trouble. Under the bill the directors of a corporation offering a new issue of securities would have prime responsibility. The view of corporation officials is that clarification is needed. Responsibility is not only with directors, they point out; stockholders share it. Does this mean that every time they go to the public with a new offer of securities they must place their private possessions at stake? That is apparently the meaning. Those who have long worked for the eradication of abuses back of security sales say that nothing less would be satisfactory. No stipulation can be too severe, according to them, in the solicitation of other people's money.

* * *

Does Not Go Far Enough

Brokers stress the advantage that will accrue to the public in the filing of complete information about the background of a security issue. Mackay & Co., members of the stock exchange, says: "Tell the public the truth and the people will have confidence where confidence is merited." Another firm states: "Correction of real abuses is never harmful." Some stock exchange members incline to the view expressed by Mr. James W. Gerard that regular corporation reports should furnish precisely the type of information which under the bill would be required by the federal authority prior to any new financing. Accountants have wired suggested improvements to Washington. One accountant says that the bill does not go half far enough. He calls attention to the loophole in Section 5 (c). This provides that the mere filing of information will be deemed to have constituted registration. Then the securities may be offered to the public. "In 1928 and 1929 securities were disposed of within a week," he says. "It seems to me that the bill may lock the door after the horse has been stolen. The information will be filed. Then the securities will be sold. Suppose an irregularity is then discovered. By that time the mischief will have been done. A permit system should be established. And only after the information called for has been checked and approved should the sale of securities be permitted. I can find nothing in the measure which would prevent the recurrence of such scandals as the Insull and other affairs." It is also stated that a new clause should be added, prohibiting any further financing by a person who has been found guilty of any irregularity.

* * *

The Kylsant Case

The securities bill is said to be modeled closely upon the British companies act. The American public learned how severe is this measure from the action taken under it in 1931 against Lord Kylsant. Here was the controller of the world's largest fleet of ships and a man almost without equal in London in financial power. Yet he was arrested for an offence in connection with the information appearing in the prospectus of a new issue. The information did not contain a false statement. It contained a false inference. The steamship company headed by Lord Kylsant stated that dividends had been paid regularly over a term of years while conditions were adverse. The public might infer that payments came out of current income. In fact, they came out of earnings accumulated in the war-time years of shipping prosperity. But the judge, in sending Lord Kylsant to prison, said that "half a truth is no better than a downright falsehood." The case caused a considerable stir in Wall Street, where I often heard the remark that what appeared to be an offense in England was a common practice in the United States, and had never been regarded by promoters as dishonest, let alone illegal. It was always dishonest and, as part of the "new deal," may become illegal.

H. B. E.

International Cement Corp.'s Annual Report

Net Loss of $1,435,367 Is Shown—Current Funds Finance New Plant

The International Cement Corporation has issued its pamphlet report to shareholders for the 1932 calendar year. It shows net loss after all charges of $1,435,367, with the operating results of South American subsidiary companies calculated at the average rates of exchange for the year. This compares with a net profit in 1931 of 1,358,213, equal on the 636,450 shares of stock to $2.17 a share before adjustment of foreign exchange, and 79 cents a share after adjustment of foreign exchange.

The balance sheet shows that on Dec. 31, 1932, current and working assets totaled $9,079,776, including $2,632,245 cash. Current liabilities amounted to $1,622,385, including $917,057 notes payable. Net working capital was $7,457,391, compared with $8,343,480 at the end of 1931.

Holger Struckmann, president, says in part to the stockholders:

"The new plant in Brazil, which will have an annual capacity of approximately 1,000,000 barrels, was practically completed at the end of the year, and is now being placed in operation. Acquisition of the property and construction of the plant in Brazil was completely financed out of current funds.

"Capital expenditures by all of our other subsidiaries were held to a minimum. No capital expenditures of consequence are under consideration at present for any of our subsidiaries.

"In conformity with past practice, full depreciation aggregating $2,958,294 was set up for 1932.

"The volume of business handled in 1932 amounted to $11,108,602 and was $8,978,546 below 1931. Operating results were adversely affected by the excessively low prices that prevailed during the first half of the year.

"These prices improved substantially in the second half of the year, and while present prices should be reflected in the current year's operating results, they are materially below those necessary to furnish a base for profitable operating notwithstanding the fact that salaries and wages, as well as general expenses, were drastically reduced during the past year.

"Operating results of our South American subsidiaries were materially affected by the low exchange rates prevailing."

Early Rise in Chicago Grain Market Values

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—An upward trend in grain prices developed early today. Absence of any material pressure to sell was apparent, and there was some evening up to prepare for an expected official statement as to government financed holdings of wheat futures.

Opening at ¼ off to ¼ up, wheat afterward rose all around. Corn started unchanged to ⅛-¼ higher and subsequently mounted further.

Opening prices were:

Wheat: May 53⅝-⅞; July 54⅛-¼; Sept. 54⅞-55. Corn: May 29⅞-30; July 31½-⅝; Sept. 33-33⅛. Oats: May 19¼-⅜; July 19½; Sept. blank.

Richfield Oil Reports Loss During Year 1932

Richfield Oil Company of California and subsidiaries for the period from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1932, shows consolidated net loss of $2,538,053, according to report filed in federal court at Los Angeles by William C. McDuffie, receiver in equity.

Net loss includes a write-down in inventory value of $1,188,068 and other charges, including depreciation, depletion and loss on properties abandoned or sold. Receiver's report shows that for 1932 Richfield had an operating profit of $3,307,330 before depreciation, depletion and other charges.

Clearing House Statement

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The feature of today's weekly statement of the New York Clearing House Association was an increase of more than $143,000,000 in demand deposits, representing a further normal flow of funds back to the banks since the termination of the bank holiday. Other changes in the statement follow: Total surplus and undivided profits, $26,000,000 (decrease); total net demand deposits (average), $143,756,000 (increase); time deposits (average), $680,000 (decrease); clearings week ending today, $2,865,853,290.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company report for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $160,227 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, amortization, surrendered leaseholds, inventory adjustments, etc., equal to 17 cents a share on the 932,403 shares of $10 par capital stock, excluding treasury stock. This compares with a net loss of $1,413,235 in 1931.

European Beet Sugar Estimate

NEW YORK, April 1—In cable to B. W. Dyer & Co., F. O. Licht, in his first estimate of the 1933-34 European beet sugar crop, places Europe, without Russia, at 1,463,000 tons, compared with 1,327,000 last year. Russia's output is estimated at 1,200,000 tons, compared with 1,536,000 last year.

Hygrade Sylvania Reduces Prices

The Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, one of the largest producers of incandescent lamp bulbs, is reducing cost to the consumer of a 100-watt bulb from 35 cents to 28 cents or practically 20 per cent, while the 75-watt bulbs, formerly listing at 28 cents, will now sell for 20 cents, a reduction of better than 40 per cent. Reductions are effective April 1.

West Penn Power Profit

West Penn Power Company reports for the year to Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $6,193,554 after federal taxes, interest, amortization and depreciation, compared with $8,070,120 in 1931.

Virginia Electric & Power

Virginia Electric & Power Company for 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1933, net income of $3,834,408 after all charges, compared with $3,884,513 in the 12 months to Feb. 29, 1932.

Cotton Seat Sale $12,500

A New York Cotton Exchange membership sold today for $12,500. This is a drop of $1500 from the last transaction.

Associated Dry Goods Financial Position Strong

Associated Dry Goods Corporation, including all wholly owned subsidiaries, also Lord & Taylor, the majority of which stock is owned, reports for the year ended Jan. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net loss after all charges of $1,939,914. This compares with net income of $563,734 in the previous fiscal year, equal to $4.09 a share on 137,864 shares of first preferred stock, and with net income in the year to Jan. 31, 1931, of $2,467,458, equal after dividends on the first and second preferred stocks to $2.02 a share on the 588,940 no-par common shares.

The balance sheet dated Jan. 31, 1933, shows current assets totaling $20,503,305, of which cash and United States Government securities amounted to $10,889,545. Current liabilities and reserves totaled $2,118,206, indicated net working capital of $18,385,099, compared with $20,239,471 on Jan. 31, 1932.

President S. W. Reyburn says, "Mortgage indebtedness was decreased by $212,000 during the year."

While the value of inventories has been reduced from 7,812,591 to $4,731,282, adequate assortments of wanted merchandise have been maintained.

During the year 1100 shares of first preferred stock, 1000 shares of second preferred, and 2000 shares of common stock were purchased at average cost of $38.20, $32.65 and $4.35 per share respectively, and are held in the treasury, in addition to the shares previously held.

Electricity Consumption In England Up Sharply

LONDON, April 1—The consumption of electricity in Great Britain has increased nearly 200 per cent the last 10 years.

Maj. Oliver Stanley, Minister of Transport, says sales in 1922 totaled 3,650,000,000 units, and in 1932 not less than 10,000,000,000 units. These figures represent 100 units per capita in 1922 and 225 per capita in 1932.

In every one of the past 10 years the total sales of electricity showed a considerable increase over those of the preceding year.

Though Major Stanley did not say so, the completion of the super-electric system which has opened up a lot of new territory, and the pending further reduction of rates, should make this year's increase a new high record.

Another Increase In Sales for De Soto Co.

DETROIT, April 1—Following a 75 per cent increase for the previous week, retail deliveries by De Soto dealers registered another increase of 14 per cent for the week ending March 25, marking the largest week's deliveries in the last nine months, according to L. G. Peed, general sales manager of De Soto Motor Corporation.

"De Soto dealers delivered 1075 cars during the week ended March 25," said Mr. Peed. "This represents more cars than have been delivered during any week since the week ended July 2, 1932, when a record of 1182 automobiles were delivered.

"Unfilled retail orders held by our dealers currently are 17 per cent greater than last year at the same date."

Small Business Rise During the Last Week

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the last week indicated a slightly rising business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

This was interpreted as reflecting a rebound from the low volume of business during the banking crisis. These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged:

	Car loadings	Electric	Steel	Combin'd
Latest week	49.7	91.2	15.5	52.1
Previous week	46.8	88.7	16.7	50.7
Month ago	51.4	91.6	21.7	54.9
Year ago	58.7	98.0	27.3	61.3
1933 high	57.8	99.1	23.6	58.9
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928—weekly average—100.)

U. S. Finishing Co. 1932 Loss Equal to $769,430

United States Finishing Co., including subsidiaries, reports, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, an operating loss of $266,269, and after allowing for depreciation and interest, less other income, a total net loss of $769,430. This compares with a net loss in 1931 of $401,212 after charges.

It is reported in the market that 75 per cent of the 1932 loss of the U. S. Finishing Co. occurred during the first seven months of the year, and that important managerial changes were responsible for improving the company's status. Market understanding, for instance, refers to the liquefying of inventories and frozen assets, and, in this way, substantially adding to the liquid working capital.

Manchester Spinners Decision

MANCHESTER, Eng., April 1—Balloting of Master Spinners Federation on the question of stopping all mills for one week beginning April 12 failed to obtain the necessary majority of votes for acceptance of the recommendation. The vote was 66.58 per cent in favor, but an 80 per cent majority was needed. Notwithstanding the result, the federation is recommending that all mills close down for the week.

May Department Stores

Report of May Department Stores for the year ended Jan. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $948,473 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 77 cents a share on the 1,230,746 shares of $25 par stock, excluding shares held in the treasury. In the year ended Jan. 31, 1932, net profit was $2,197,290, equal to $1.75 a share on 1,253,493 shares, excluding stock in the treasury. Net sales totaled $72,321,486, compared with $83,041,880.

Adams Express Omits Dividend

NEW YORK, April 1—Adams Express Company omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock due at this time.

More Phones in Use By International T. & T.

By the Associated Press

New York, April 1

THE telephone operating companies of the International Telephone & Telegraph system had a net gain of 33,539 phones last year, an increase of 4.4 per cent over 1931. The total crossed 800,000 for the first time.

The Spanish Telephone Company showed the best improvement, 28,390 stations or 11.7 per cent. The Mexican company's increase was 6.5 per cent, while affiliates in Argentina, Chile and Peru had gains ranging from 1.3 per cent to 7.5 per cent. In Cuba about 11,000 stations were lost.

Freight Loadings Have Substantial Increase in Week

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended March 25 were 475,850 cars, an increase of 26,138 over the preceding week but 85,268 under the like week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week totaled 161,953 cars, an increase of 12,591 over the preceding week but 24,889 under last year; less than carlot merchandise, 154,976, increase 2151 but a decrease of 30,367 under last year. Grain and grain products, 31,200, increase 4536 and 4093. Forest products, 15,717, increase 1380 over the preceding week but 4590 under last year. Ore, 2249, decrease 231 and 732. Coal, 90,558, an increase of 3095 over the preceding week but 26,564 below last year. Coke, 4163, decrease 131 and 1058. Livestock, 15,034, increase 2747 over the preceding week but 1161 under last year.

Protest Canadian Interest Tax Plan

OTTAWA, April 1—Protests have been received by the Government over the proposed tax of 5 per cent on interest and dividends payable to foreign holders of Canadian securities. Attitude of the Government has been that this new tax corresponds to similar legislation in the United States and Great Britain.

Chief basis for protest is that a number of Canadian bonds sold abroad carry in trust deeds a special clause providing that bonds are free from Dominion, provincial and municipal taxes. Thus, if the proposed tax went into effect the companies themselves would have to bear the cost, rather than the foreign security holders. Among outstanding companies which have sold bonds with such a clause are Shawinigan Water & Power, Southern Canada Power, West Kootenay Power and Duke Price Power. The tax would cost Shawinigan alone about $200,000 a year, or 10 cents a share.

As regards the proposed tax of 5 per cent on dividends and interest received by Canadian stockholders on securities payable in money at a premium over Canadian money, such as United States funds, the "ownership certificate" issued by the Government makes it clear that the holder will "receive only 95 per cent of the amount he would have received but for the tax."

Magma Copper Earnings Decline for Year 1932

Magma Copper Co. reports for the year ended December 31, certified by independent auditors, net loss of $556,627 after taxes, depreciation and other charges, compared with a net profit of $205,225, or 50 cents a share on 408,155 no-par shares, in 1931.

Current assets December 31, including $3,878,077 cash, United States Government bonds and other marketable securities, at cost, were $4,777,950 and current liabilities $139,170, compared with cash, United States Government bonds and other marketable securities, at cost, of $3,770,066, current assets of $5,123,158 and current liabilities of $298,481 December 31, 1931.

Addressograph-Multigraph

CHICAGO, April 1 — Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation, including domestic and foreign subsidiaries, reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, net loss of $372,332 after depreciation, taxes, subsidiary preferred dividends, cost of plant removal estimated at $259,657, foreign exchange loss, and special reserve of $150,000 for receivables. This compares with net in 1931 of $685,347, or 90 cents a share on 760,213 no-par shares.

Loan to New York Central

WASHINGTON, April 1 — The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved a further loan of $7,000,000 to New York Central Railroad by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to pay like amount of 4 per cent improvement bonds of the Boston & Albany Railroad maturing May 1, 1933. Of the issue, $6,674,000 are held by the public and $326,000 by Boston & Albany.

Canadian Goodrich Company

MONTREAL, April 1 — Canadian Goodrich Co., Ltd., for 1932 reports trading profit of $214,964, compared with 1931 trading loss of $51,963. Net loss for 1932 after interest, depreciation, exchange provision, etc., was $34,946, compared with a net loss of $800,215 in 1931. Net sales for 1932 were $3,322,234, compared with $2,764,342 in 1931.

Further Deflation Seen

Necessary further deflation is being facilitated by the machinery, which has been, or will be, set up, states the United Business Service of Boston in its current report. This is not pleasant at the moment, the service points out, but if real improvement is to get under way, the "debris of deflation" must be cleared, and the quicker it is done the better.

British Treasury Bills

LONDON, April 1—Preliminary estimates show this week's offering of three months Treasury bills was allotted at average discount of about 11s. 10½d. per cent, compared with 6s. 9.27d. per cent last week.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Net

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $788,866 after charges, equivalent to $6.65 a share (par $25) on 120,000 shares, compared with $1,294,106, or $10.78 a share, in 1931.

Sues to Delimit Liability of Bank Holding Company

State Holds Detroit Bankers Company Must Make 'Good Depositors' Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 1—Eight hundred thousand depositors affected by the closing of the First National and Guardian banks which resulted in nation-wide activity to readjust and strengthen financial structures, have been buoyed by the prospect of recovering a substantial part of their funds.

Many even hope to realize fully or close to 100 per cent, taking encouragement from opinion of high state officials as to the effectiveness of the stockholders liability law.

The point has been made that bankers, intrenched behind holding companies, could not be reached by the liability act and that any losses would fall on the depositors who intrusted their funds. Most of the stock in the First National and Guardian is held by the Detroit Bankers Company, of which Mr. E. D. Stair, publisher of the Detroit Free Star Press, is president. This company was organized under a law passed in 1929, one of the objects being to facilitate mergers which were then taking place. Mr. Stair is authority for the statement that members of the holding company are liable.

Ultimately, it is expected that the State Supreme Court will rule on this question, for a suit has been started against the holding company and its officers with such a view in mind. Meanwhile, Attorney-General Patrick H. O'Brien has declared that the State will take the position that stockholders of the Detroit Bankers Company are liable for any losses in the closed banks.

"However, there is a definite legal question as to liability," he said. "There is no statutory liability since the holding company was organized under the corporation code rather than the banking code. The liability mentioned on the back of stock certificates of the company is a contractual and voluntary rather than a statutory liability. The question might arise as to whether such a voluntary liability were not beyond the powers of the corporation to assume."

Profit for British Type Investors, Inc.

British Type Investors, Inc., for the year ended Feb. 28, certified by independent auditors, shows profit of $19,487 after interest, taxes and other charges, exclusive of $756,867 loss on the sale of securities, charged against surplus account. Capital stock consists of 1,198,936 shares (par $1) of class A and 33,700 no-par shares of class B stocks.

Securities owned were carried in balance sheet as of Feb. 28 at cost of $2,699,341. Market value of securities currently quoted was $497,065, and cost of other securities $77,395. Total assets were $2,752,749 and capital surplus was $1,305,513.

Newsprint Prices Not To Be Cut in Montreal

MONTREAL, April 1—As a result of pressure from newsprint consumers for a formal reduction in price of newsprint, executives and managers of newsprint companies met with the bankers' committee on newsprint, but decided against announcement of a further reduction at this time.

Certain large consumers have been demanding a lower price on the ground that in certain western cities newsprint has been and is being sold below the official price. They held that under their contracts they automatically were entitled to a lower price.

Bell Telephone (Penna.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 1 — Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the common payable March 31 to stock of record March 31. All the common stock is owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Leonard H. Kinnard, president, was appointed chairman of the board of directors. Philip C. Staples, vice-president in charge of operations, was elected to succeed Mr. Kinnard as president.

Canadian Bond Dealings

NEW YORK, April 1 — A protective committee to act for holders of Willys-Overland Company first mortgage 6½ per cent bonds, due Sept. 1, has been formed. G. Munro Hubbard is chairman. No member of the group was in any way connected with the underwriting of original distribution of the bonds, the announcement said.

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Book Reviews and Literary News

The Border Captain

Andrew Jackson: The Border Captain, by Marquis James. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $3.75. April Selection of the Literary Guild.

FOUR years ago Mr. James published "The Raven," a life of Sam Houston which won him the 1929 Pulitzer prize for biography. The excellence of that volume was due in part to a stupendous program of research, resulting in the discovery and exploitation of evidence whose very existence had been previously unsuspected; and in part to a very capable assimilation of this material and an extraordinary gift in correlating the facts of the man's life with his frontier environment in Tennessee and Texas and with the broader current of American national affairs.

The same methods are apparent in this life of Andrew Jackson. It seems incredible that any great amount of documentary material relating to Jackson should have escaped the notice of such capable scholars as for instance John Spencer Bassett; and yet Mr. James refers to the recent discovery and use of one lot of 1200 letters and documents in Massachusetts, not three hours' journey from Northampton, where Bassett spent the greater part of his life working on Jacksoniana. Mr. James is one of the most ingenious and successful searchers after lost manuscripts, among all modern biographers. This work, like "The Raven," may be truthfully styled a "new" biography.

* * *

But new documentary evidence alone is not sufficient to make an adequate biography of such a man as Jackson; he was, and is, a hundred years after he first entered the White House, an enigma, the center of a legendary growth, a bundle of apparent contradictions, the object of violent partisan enthusiasms and hatreds. Even the place of his birth is a matter of dispute, the honor having been claimed for eight different localities; but Mr. James proves that he was born in South Carolina, since, owing to a surveyor's mistake, the site claimed for North Carolina actually stood in South Carolina at the time.

Other controversial questions of fact which receive illuminating treatment are his descent (his parents came from County Antrim in Ireland), his feud with John Sevier, his marriage with Rachel Donelson Robards, his duel with Charles Dickinson, the near-fatal brawl with the Bentons, and his relations with Aaron Burr. Mr. James has come as near as seems humanly possible to clearing up these puzzles, with the exception of the marriage with Rachel Robards; it is still inexplicable that Jackson, a lawyer with an adequate practical knowledge of the law, should have married before assuring himself that the object of his affections had been properly divorced. There can be no doubt of the sincerity and honesty of either Jackson or his wife, but this oversight saddened Mrs. Jackson's life and involved her husband in bitter and frequently bloody conflict for many years.

* * *

But the signal success of this work lies in its identification of Jackson with its Anglo-American frontier. That society was a strange mixture of idealism and practicality, of piety and roistering, of transparent integrity and sharp dealing, of gentleness and brutality, of sentimentality and ferocious, unyielding courage; and Jackson was the very soul of the frontier. His ruling idea on the bench was quick and complete justice between man and man, without regard for the foibles of legal procedure; and this made him the most popular judge Tennessee has ever had. This affinity with the frontier made him a lover of horse racing and cock fighting, a reckless gambler; but it gave him a tender love of home and an adoring reverence for his wife. It gave him a fierce, clannish loyalty to his friends and a bitter and unreasoning hatred for his enemies (including the entire British race; this a legacy of Tarleton's raids). It impelled him to absent himself from his home for long periods of time, for he was a leader of men; the frontier had its aristocracy, and the leader must sacrifice himself for his people. And above all, it made of him one of the most utterly, unreasoningly courageous men America has ever produced, and it gave him the faculty of thinking in terms of success.

* * *

This frontier attitude explains his treatment of the Indians. It was never a question of ethics; but one of bare survival among the early settlers. Jackson admired individual Indians, but he destroyed the Creeks without mercy at the battle of Horse Shoe Bend; and then he inflicted on them one of the most outrageous among all America's shameful treaties with the Indians, taking from them 23,000,000 acres of land. Mr. James naïvely suggests that, since the destruction of the Indian was inevitable, perhaps it was better to have it quickly over. And yet Jackson, always a lover of children, during this campaign picked up a 3-year-old Creek boy and adopted him as his own son.

With the Battle of New Orleans Jackson reached his greatest stature. He welded a nondescript mob of Creoles, Choctaws, free Negroes, Baratarian pirates, Tennessee and Kentucky riflemen into a single-spirited fighting force. It has often been said that the battle of New Orleans was fought in vain, but Mr. James is right in implying that, for the American people, divided in sentiment, half-hearted in support of the war, sickened by constant military failure, it was inestimable in restoring confidence, in cementing anew the sentiment of national solidarity; and it settled forever the question of British aggression in America.

The Florida expedition came as a sort of anti-climax; but neither this nor the fact that it seriously complicated the prospective purchase of Florida from Spain dimmed Jackson's popularity. He was evidently sincere in renouncing public ambition, and, after the brief period spent in organizing the new territorial government, he retired to Nashville, intent on spending his days on his now prosperous estate, with his wife, his adopted children, and his friends. Here, and in the year 1821, the book closes. Jackson's career as a "border captain" is at an end. It is obvious that Mr. James projects a second volume to deal with his hero as the central figure in national affairs.

The footnotes (50 pages of them) are mercifully placed at the end, with the bibliography and index. The book reads easily, the style is straightforward, vigorous, sometimes sardonic. There is no effort at apology, no flag-waving. It seems safe to say that, with the indicated second volume, "Andrew Jackson" will take its place beside "The Raven." And that is no faint praise.

Mrs. Eddy

Mrs. Eddy as I Knew Her, edited and reviewed by Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy, published by the author at 58 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif. Second edition.

THIS little volume serves a double purpose. It presents sympathetic portraits of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science by such well-known personages as Mr. Arthur Brisbane, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, Edwin J. Park, William E. Curtis and Senator George H. Moses; and it also reviews in an impartial manner several recent biographies which have set forth views of her, Mrs. Eddy, unfriendly, not to say inaccurate.

Mr. Kennedy has both the courage and the ability to attack the somewhat difficult problem of analyzing these alleged biographies and of characterizing them in proper terms. Among others the author also discusses briefly the book, "Our New Religion," written by the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, and points out the fact that while Mr. Fisher is accusing Mrs. Eddy of lack of scholarship and of knowledge of English, he himself makes an egregious error. He attributes to her the use of the word "hetacombs" instead of "hecatombs," which, as a figure of speech, she used with striking effect. Mrs. Eddy's use of the word was in keeping with the best usage, for Keats, Shelley and Swinburne have used it similarly. This one instance may well characterize the lack of accuracy and logic in the whole Fisher presentation.

After quoting numerous statements both from the Dakin book, which are obviously silly and inconsequential, and from Mrs. Springer's attempt at a biography of Mrs. Eddy, he closes the chapter with these words: "Obviously such 'stuff' is pure fiction, and the book is filled with it. The general verdict on the 'Springer book' must be the same as on the 'Dakin book.' No serious student of history would read beyond the first few pages."

* * *

Of Arthur Brisbane's famous interview with Mrs. Eddy, some account is given and a quotation is made from Mr. Brisbane's well-known column, "Today," which appeared Aug. 24, 1929, as follows: "This writer talked with Mrs. Eddy when she was past 80. Her energy and clearness of mind were remarkable. Her work has given comfort to millions, which is the most important thing that religion can do, on earth. If it can save you, later, that is more important."

The author also quotes from Viola Rodgers' record of Clara Barton's statement regarding Mrs. Eddy: "Love permeates all the teachings of this great woman—so great, I believe, that at this perspective we can scarcely realize how great—and looking into her life history we see nothing but self-sacrifice and selflessness."

The testimony of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, a specialist who was commissioned to inquire into the mental and physical condition of Mrs. Eddy during the "next friends" suit, is set forth in detail. Dr. Hamilton was one of the best-known alienists in the United States and his name at the time of the interview with Mrs. Eddy was, in fact, a household word. One paragraph in Dr. Hamilton's statement will show the trend of his thought. After an investigation extending over a month in Concord, he said: "As a matter of fact Mrs. Eddy's personality is an exceedingly strong one, and she has succeeded in impressing it on all around her . . . In her ordinary conversation she is witty, a bit satirical, but with a great deal of gentleness in her demeanor to those around her. In the town where she lives she has spent a large amount of money in municipal improvements, and for the beautifying of the church which was dedicated a short time ago. For a woman of her age I do not hesitate to say that she is physically and mentally phenomenal." An adequate account of the "next friends" suit is also given.

* * *

In a substantial appendix occurs an interview with Mrs. Eddy by Edwin J. Park, at that time one of the best-known journalists in the United States. The testimony of William E. Curtis regarding Mrs. Eddy as set forth in the Chicago Record-Herald also appears, and a statement from Senator George H. Moses.

All in all, this little volume is one that Christian Scientists will love to have at hand, for it sets forth succinctly and graphically some important events in the busy and varied life of this great religious leader; and above all it presents vividly her triumphant exit from all the various plans laid to entrap her and to defeat her great purpose.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Old Arctic Bismarck

The Quest for Polar Treasures, by Jan Welzl. London: Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.

JAN WELZL, the Czech locksmith who in his youth set off with a horse and cart for the Arctic and lived there for 30 years, whaling, gold-digging, hunting and mending traps, is about to return to his cave after a short stay in Europe, a stay which has given us "Thirty Years in the Golden North" and the unaffected, vivid reminiscences of the present volume. When he gets there, he declares, he will astonish the Eskimos with stories about Europe, just as he astonished us with the marvels of his polar travels. "Old Arctic Bismarck is at it again," they will say; but like all men in the North they are born listeners, and born tellers of stories. They have merely to sit in their caves round the paraffin stove while the Arctic storms peal outside and the dogs howl at the wolves and the wolves howl at the dogs, for the yarn to begin. It is a good training for the story teller.

Hence the success of Jan Welzl, who recounts marvels, horrors and excitements without any air of monotonous boasting and still combining caution, wonder and simple feeling with a shrewd business eye. Something perhaps of the delicious naïveté of the earlier book has gone now that the venerable gentleman knows he is assured of an eager audience; but what we lose of the earlier Welzl is made up by the greater range of anecdote, character and adventure. Previously we had in our mind's eye a picture of a little man wandering obligingly and comically among the enormities of the Arctic climate, something like a rather more competent Charlie Chaplin of "The Gold Rush"; now, from the present book, it turns out he is really a big husky fellow, and his North has a scattered population of pungent Eskimos, secretive Indians, hunters, claim jumpers, gold diggers, sharpers and all the types, good, bad and indifferent, who rushed to the Klondyke or who follow the frozen trails in search of furs.

His present narrative describes first the scenes of the gold boom; then his hunting adventures, when he would leave his cave in New Siberia and winter in northern Canada, descending the Mackenzie River to the Rockies, and finally, his expeditions over the frozen seas. There is an immense amount of hunting lore scattered through the pages, and if anyone wants to know some of the intimate facts of trapping, here they are recorded by an all-revealing observer. But chief interest lies in the portraits of certain Arctic eccentrics, such as Dawson Tom, Syljean, the French recluse, Mountain King or, most remarkable of all, Finlander Kid.

There were, it appears, many solitaries like these last two who went as farth north and as far away from their own kind as possible, living on meat, and beans and spices obtained from the Indians, using bears instead of dogs for their sledges, and surviving to a vast age. Finlander Kid was a hundred and three years old when Welzl met him and had traveled in the most dangerous Arctic wastes. He could dance like a boy and looked like a Bible prophet. His beard and his hair were tied in a bag round his neck and when Welzl's companions persuaded him to show it to them the hair was four yards long and the beard swept the ground. "When we saw that," remarks Welzl, who, like his companions, had regarded the old man as a comical curiosity, "we all had the greatest respect for him." The Eskimos thought him a god.

There was another solitary who lived in a cottage in the mountains, a much more secretive gentleman than the gleeful Finlander Kid. He had lived 60 years in the Arctic, rarely seeing a human face, and when they asked him for news he said that in all these years nothing of particular note had happened!

This gentleman's conception of nothing will be gathered from Welzl's own experiences. There was, for example, a journey across Bears' Wilderness, a wide desolation of warm lava which melts all the snow, and where once at night Welzl saw a whole region lit up by fire, pillars of red vapor hanging over the volcanic lakes, and heard the burning lava clattering with deafening roar into the water. Of this region, he notes that during the polar darkness there was a tendency to fall into holes where families of bears were hibernating!

"I would never go there again alone," says he rightly cautious Welzl "because I was afraid of the mountains and the lava." It is such pleasing touches of sincerity which make this unaffected narrative a welcome relief from the romanticized versions of polar adventure. Rarely does one find a narrator who has lived so tremendously and is yet pleasantly self-effacing. And it is his nature, not his code. V. S. P.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Lands of Romance

LAST week we spoke of Mount Royal, in Montreal . . . Now comes further reminder of Canadian days, in a book by Mr. T. Morris Longstreth, "Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa" (Century) . . . A good title, because it gets away from the self-conscious cleverness of many recent titles, especially of travel books . . . What do we want to know from a title? . . . What a book is about, do we not? . . . Very well; this book is about Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa.

That tells you a lot, but perhaps not enough . . . The name of the author tells you more . . . Pick up any travel book, and you will find assurance on the jacket that it is, of course, a guidebook, but such a guidebook! . . . Having all the virtues not only of Baedeker but of Shakespeare, Leonardo and Beethoven . . . But if you know your Longstreth, you know that the publisher does not exaggerate when he promises you that the author will show you what these cities are "through what they have been in a rich and romantic past," and that "you will find here not a dry guidebook but a friendly and charming adviser."

* * *

The author wins you in his Foreword: "Hamlet, I think, would have made a good guide had he not preferred the detective service. Recall the occasion when he volunteered to show the queen around the family portrait gallery. Instead of descanting long-windedly on styles, schools, surfaces, masses and textures, he merely discovered the proper light for her, stepped back and said simply, 'Look here upon this picture, and on this.'"

Lands of romance, of course, are those lands which you are not in . . . But these three cities of Canada have a stronger claim than that on our sentiments . . . Why, the very names associated with them are the essence of romance: Chateau Frontenac, Place d'Armes, Maisonneuve, Chateau de Ramezay, Dominion Square, Côte des Neiges, United Empire Loyalists, Rideau Locks, Nepean Point.

* * *

Mr. Longstreth's book offers a novelty in end-papers, for whereas a map of Quebec constitutes the end-paper at the front of the book, the end-paper at the back is a map of Ottawa . . . Yes, there's a map of Montreal in the middle . . . We like the frontispiece, too, because it exemplifies an architectural habit that we dislike . . . It represents the dome and roof of St. James Cathedral in Montreal, which is a smaller copy of St. Peter's at Rome . . . The feature we dislike is the ranging of 13 statues of saints over the portico . . . Our objection to this is that this is no place for saints to be standing, any more than distinguished jurists should be allowed to line the edge of the roof of a courthouse in Madison Square in New York.

Mr. Longstreth has the revealing pen . . . If you know Canada, his pages revive in your memory the view of the Lévis cliffs opposite Quebec, the distant Laurentians, the "B'jour, M'sieu," of a habitant woman on a lonely Quebec road, the breaking-up of the ice in Montreal harbor, the horse-drawn calèches that take you through Mount Royal Park, the whitewashed wall of a primitive house at Chateauguay, the Ottawa River from Parliament Hill . . . If you do not know it, Mr. Longstreth will make it familiar territory to you, with his account of historical events leading up to present-day exhibits . . . His story of Quebec begins at St. Malo, in Britanny, where Cartier was born—and his photograph of the Chateau Frontenac gives you the real impression of the majesty of its tower seen over the roofs of old houses, without preparing for you the disappointment that awaited us on our first view of it, through the too great license allowed himself by a commercial artist in setting in its surroundings.

* * *

We wish we had had this book before we ever visited Quebec . . . How much more enjoyable it would have been if we had known about Champlain's girl bride, and about the operetta interlude of the three Kirke brothers, who almost single-handed conquered Canada, only to see it handed back to France a year later by Charles I for a purse of ready money . . . And how can you appreciate Montreal unless you know the story of 14-year-old Madeleine Jarret, who, with only two soldiers, a servant or two and a few families of habitants, held the palisade of Verchères for a week against besieging Iroquois, passing the cry of "All's Well" from bastion to bastion to give an impression of a large defending force; and who, seeing a settler and his wife approaching the landing in a canoe, marched down alone to meet them and escorted them back to safety in the face of the ambushed Indians, who, suspecting a ruse, hesitated to attack them?

Madeleine must stand high among the early builders of the bilingual Montreal that we know, with its "Safety First—Prenez Garde" signs; where, when you cross Rue St. Denis from west to east, you pass from a little bit of England into a morceau of France—Montreal, where the French speak excellent English, and the English and Americans—and some of the French—execrable French.

* * *

Ottawa occupies less of Mr. Longstreth's space . . . It has, we suppose, less history . . . Certainly it seemed to us, on our single visit there, to possess less charm than its sister cities . . . A town of Government social life, populated by Civil Servants . . . But we didn't see much of it, because the thermometer said 20 below the day we were there, and all we remember is that we found your aerial mentor, Mr. Ernest Beaufort, presiding in shirtsleeves over the Ottawa bureau of this newspaper . . . And like a true Apostle of the Empire, achieving dignity in shirtsleeves.

This summer, when perhaps, even with the reduced rates, you can't quite make that trip around the world, or that pilgrimage to Germany for the Wagner festivals, or that sojourn in the English Lake country, there remains for you this nearer Land of Romance . . . We know of no better preparation for it than Mr. Longstreth's book.

Transportation Problem

The American Transportation Problem, by Harold G. Moulton and associates. Washington: The Brookings Institution. $3. Transportation, by Labert St. Clair. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

THE Brookings Institution has made, in this volume, a monumental addition to its many public services. The book begins with the report of the Coolidge-Smith-Baruch National Transportation Committee, a report which alone is important to have in permanent form. But in the main the publication consists of a remarkably comprehensive and penetrating study of transportation in the United States, made for the committee and covering the pressing problems of rail, highway, air and water movement.

It is probably as a sort of hand book that the volume will be most useful to many. The ordinary reader will find it best merely to dip into it at the sections and chapters in which he is interested, since it is well divided for this sort of attention and since 900 pages of statistics, economics, engineering and law is hardly to be recommended for an evening's diversion. Nevertheless, anyone who travels or ships goods or eats food that is shipped will find very human documents in many of the pages.

* * *

There is frank speech in regard to the shortcomings of the railroads, especially in their contacts with their patrons. Present financial difficulties of the railroads are found to be due primarily to loss of traffic in the general decline of business, and only secondarily to motor or water competition. The analysts come bluntly to the conclusion that a more drastic reduction of rates, both freight and passenger, than most managements have dared to contemplate must be made if the rails are soon to attract a paying volume of traffic or if transportation costs are to be brought into line with other current prices.

The railroads, of course, must make economies if they are to grant economies; but this study does not point to wages as the place for the ax. Instead it points to costs of materials, especially rails, and with still greater emphasis to economies in the nature of reorganization, physical as well as financial. Thousands of miles of branch lines—somewhere between 8000 and 40,000—could well be abandoned and replaced with motorbus and truck service, an analysis by Dr. Wilfred Eldred suggests.

And while consolidation of railway systems is favorably discussed, the consolidation of freight terminals and the use of motortrucks for pick-up and delivery in connection with them is urged in studies by Messrs. Ralph J. Fogg and Charles W. Eliot 2d as most essential. The proportion by which terminal costs—switching, billing, loading, cartage and so forth—frequently exceed the cost of the line haul even of hundreds of miles may be familiar to railroad men but is likely to be astonishing to laymen.

* * *

Among other interesting sections are an analysis of the passenger situation by Dr. Susumu Kobe, of highway transportation by Mr. Charles L. Dearing, and of air transport by Mr. Paul T. David. Dr. Moulton himself makes a devastating case against inland waterway transportation on the score of comparative costs, everything included, with those of the railways. His committee has accomplished a creditable coördination of materials, and Dr. Fred W. Powell sums it up with a forceful section on the need for a new transportation policy.

For the reader less seriously concerned with the complexities of transportation and its business ramifications Mr. St. Clair has presented a very easy-reading story of how men from primitive times till now have applied their ingenuity to getting about or moving their goods with a minimum of effort—or rather to getting the maximum of result for their effort. Mr. St. Clair naturally deals in high lights and mingles his history with anecdote and pleasantry to show what an absorbing enterprise his subject has been and is.

T. N.

A Cosmic Novel

The Long Journey, by Johannes V. Jensen. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

EVEN in novels there is something impressive about bigness; about bigness reckoned in pages, but, more worthily, about bigness in theme. "The Long Journey" has both kinds of bigness. The first has been bestowed upon the work by the publisher, who has chosen to put together in a one-volume edition three full-length novels—"Fire and Ice," "The Cimbrians" and "Christopher Columbus." The other bigness, that of theme, is intrinsic, for the subject is man's longing for achievement, from the time some forest-dweller first brought down fire from the mountain and thus began civilization and the arts, to the time when Columbus sought the New World.

And, lest one should think that bigness is all there is, there is treatment adequate to the theme. It is moreover the treatment of a novelist, and not that of a paleontologist or an anthropologist. It took much knowledge to write this trilogy and of the soundness of the knowledge in its huge detail only a natural scientist should speak. A student of novels finds an engrossing tale, centered about interesting personalities and dramatic events, with a skillful selection and massing of details, and a robust, rapid, sometimes humorous style. Through it all, from start to finish, runs the clear thread of the theme, the desire to accomplish.

* * *

This story of mankind begins as far back as the time of the old warm forests of northern Europe, before the Ice Age. At that time man lived warm, well-fed, careless and useless in tropic abundance. But adversity came in the shape of ice, and man had to rise to the occasion. One named Fyr brought fire from the huge crater of Gunung Api. With fire came cooked food, pottery, defense against animals, worship, the martyrdom of Fyr and his later deification. They could not make fire but they could keep it, and for generations the fire-tenders were the masters of the tribe. Then they lost the fire.

Cold and rain drove most of the people south. Only an occasional outlaw roamed the frozen north. But to these, who endured hardship, came discovery and invention. There was Carl, who found fire in two pieces of stone struck together. Generations later there was White Bear, who caught and tamed horses and, more wonderful yet, made a ship, and later when he was tired of roving hauled his ship upon land, canted it keel upward, and built underneath it for a dwelling. And finally White Bear made the first iron hammer.

* * *

The second novel, "The Cimbrians," tells the deeds of Gest and his wife Dart, who both had a passion for perfection. What they made, he for the hunt and she for herself and her family, must be well done. Nothing else could give them pleasure. Out of that delight in a task done well, came art—designs on the pottery, decoration on the garments of fur, weapons of smooth symmetry. After this came travels over the world, the interchange of inventions, trade and the northern invasions of Rome—all dramatized through the experience of the man Gest.

The last part of the trilogy is "Christopher Columbus." "The great migrations had brought the ancestors of his family from forgotten shores by the Baltic, straight through the countries of the Old World and all the turbulent centuries of the Middle Ages, as far as the Mediterranean—now Columbus was to carry the migration farther."

Jensen's account is a work of imagination. His "ring" is imaginary, but in order to write a novel—that is, in order to construct a work of art—on the basis of man's progress through time, there must be some kind of pattern or form. This is the one he has chosen. On that pattern he has created an extraordinary work, well-fashioned and fine for all its vast range.

W. K. R.

Russia's Far Eastern Policy

Russia and Asia, by Prince A. Lobanov-Rostovsky. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

THE influence of the East is a very potent factor in Russian history. Russia adopted its religion and much of its conception of the state from the Byzantine Empire. The Tartar conquest helped to mark Russia off from the rest of Europe. A main line of Russia's colonizing development has been eastward, toward Siberia and Turkestan. Asia bulks large today in many aspects of Soviet life, from population drift to foreign policy.

There is, consequently, a definite need for the type of book which Prince Lobanov-Rostovsky has given us: a readable, adequate and objective sketch of Russia's contacts with Asia from the time of the first clashes with the nomads of the steppe more than a thousand years ago to the latest developments of Soviet policy in the East. The book does not contain any strikingly new facts, and it covers too wide a field to admit of the specialization that would be expected in a monograph devoted to a narrower field. It does, however, isolate the main facts in regard to Russia's contacts with Asia and present them in clear and intelligible form.

Special interest, perhaps, attaches to the author's description of Soviet policy in Asia. Beginning with the statement that "instead of pursuing the sole aim of Russian imperialism as heretofore, the new policy aimed at using Asia as a lever for overthrowing European capitalism," the author traces Soviet activity from this period of romantic revolutionism down to the present time. He shows rather convincingly, in the reviewer's opinion, how, in Asia as elsewhere, world revolutionary fantasies have been giving ground to more cold-blooded and sober considerations of Russian national interest until, at the present time, to quote the author:

"Soviet policy in Asia entered a phase which may be termed defensive. The attack on Europe through Asia was abandoned just as the direct attack on Europe had been abandoned earlier by Lenin. The new idea was to concentrate all efforts on the creation of an economically powerful Soviet Union and to demonstrate the workability of a socialist state."

Prince Lobanov-Rostovsky believes that the Soviet position in the Far East will become stronger the longer the country keeps out of hostilities in Manchuria, partly because Japan may be expected to exhaust itself in maintaining its conquests, partly because of the industrial progress which is being made in Siberia. Very probably this consideration goes far to explain the cautious, reserved policy of the Soviet Government in the Far East, which has combined a strengthening of military preparedness along the Manchurian frontier with a careful avoidance of any action which might give the extreme military party in Japan a pretext for launching an offensive against Siberia.

The author, while he naturally stresses Russia's Asiatic contacts, definitely rejects the theory that Russia is inherently an Asiatic state or that it will be dominated by Asiatic peoples. He does believe, however, that Russia's center of gravity is moving toward the East, toward new fields of colonization and economic endeavor in Asia, and he concludes with the prediction:

"Looking into the future, Russia will turn more and more eastward, whereas Europe represents for her something of the past, something outworn, in which she has no more interest."

W. H. C.

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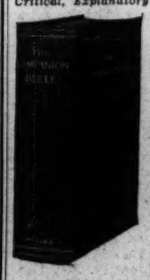
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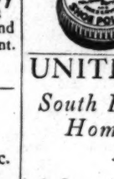
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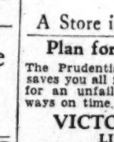
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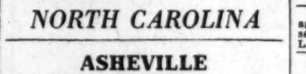
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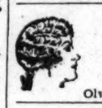

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Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 10.

DELIBERATE—"Weighed in the Scales"

A *deliberate* decision is one based upon a weighing of the facts and arguments involved—and that is the literal meaning of the word *deliberate*. It is derived from Latin *deliberatus*, formed from the verb *deliberare* which is a combination of *de*, a prefix denoting "down," and hence "completely," and *librare* "to weigh." *Librare* comes from *libra* "a balance or pair of scales."

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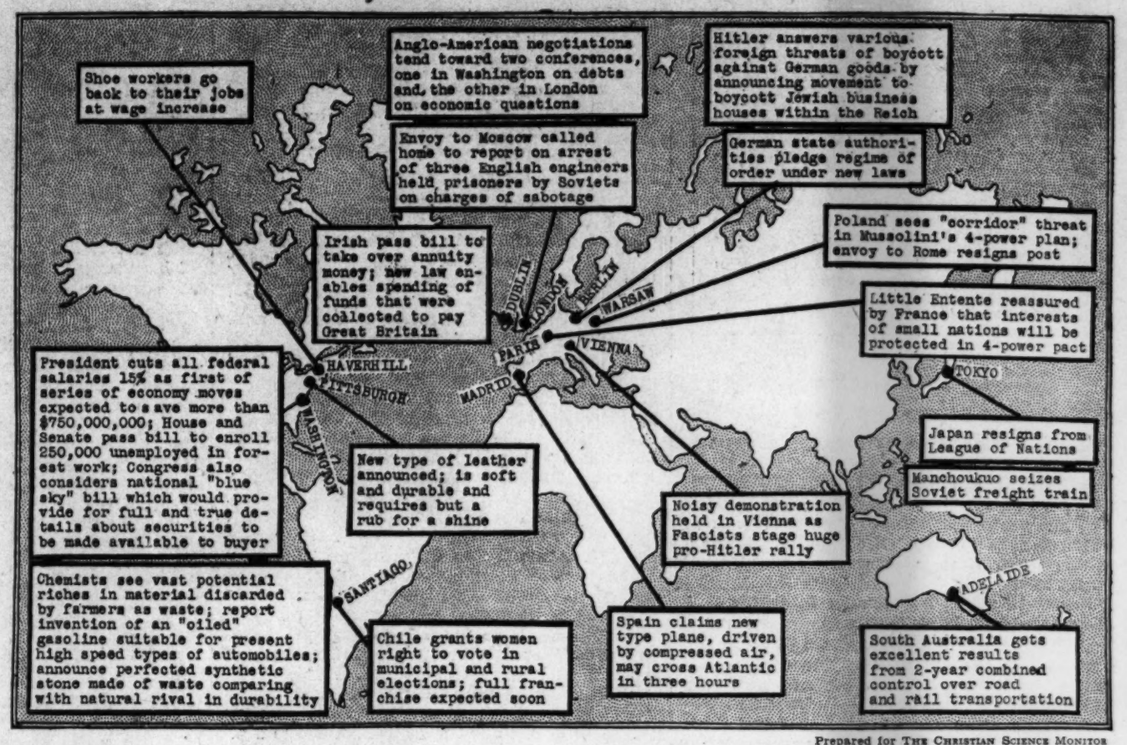
Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Shoe workers go back to their jobs at wage increase
Anglo-American negotiations tend toward two conferences, one in Washington on debts and, the other in London on economic questions
Hitler answers various foreign threats of boycott against German goods by announcing movement to boycott Jewish business houses within the Reich
Envoy to Moscow called home to report on arrest of three English engineers held prisoners by Soviets on charges of sabotage
German state authorities pledge regime of order under new laws
Irish pass bill to take over annuity money; new law enables spending of funds that were collected to pay Great Britain
Poland sees "corridor" threat in Mussolini's 4-power plan; envoy to Rome resigns post
Little Entente reassured by France that interests of small nations will be protected in 4-power pact
President cuts all federal salaries 15% as first of series of economy moves expected to save more than $750,000,000; House and Senate pass bill to enroll 250,000 unemployed in forest work; Congress also considers national "blue sky" bill which would provide for full and true details about securities to be made available to buyer
New type of leather announced; is soft and durable and requires but a rub for a shine
Japan resigns from League of Nations
Manchoukuo seizes Soviet freight train
Noisy demonstration held in Vienna as Fascists stage huge pro-Hitler rally
Chemists see vast potential riches in material discarded by farmers as waste; report invention of an "oiled" gasoline suitable for present high speed types of automobiles; announce perfected synthetic stone made of waste comparing with natural rival in durability
Chile grants women right to vote in municipal and rural elections; full franchise expected soon
Spain claims new type plane, driven by compressed air, may cross Atlantic in three hours
South Australia gets excellent results from 2-year combined control over road and rail transportation
HAVERHILL
PITTSBURGH
WASHINGTON
MADRID
PARIS
LONDON
DUBLIN
BERLIN
WARSAW
VIENNA
TOKYO
SANTIAGO
ADELAIDE

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Freesia

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FREESIA'S native land is South Africa. It is one of the delicate little members of the Iris family, closely related to the gladiolus and crocus. It has been a favorite with florists since the latter part of the nineteenth century when it was introduced into America from England and Italy. Many gay patches decorate Italian hillsides.

In America, freesia blossoms are of two main varieties, those with yellow or white blossoms and those with rose-purple ones. The latter variety is called *Freesia Armstrongii*, after William Armstrong of the Cape of Good Hope, who sent the first corms to England. (Corms are small bulb-like roots from which the plants grow.) Freesia is probably a personal name, and botanists who are devoting a great deal of time and study to plant names suggest that Freesia was the name of an English girl.

The plants are small, only about eight or twelve inches tall, with a few leaves. The flowers are funnel-shaped and about half an inch or less in length. As these plants are lilies, all the floral parts are in threes or multiples of threes. Thus there are six petals and three stamens. The seed pods, too, are divided into three cells.

But while Freesia is popular with florists, it is not usually known as a house plant, though it is even more satisfactorily grown as a winter-blooming window plant than the more popular hyacinth. Freesias require a cool temperature. The corms should be planted about an inch deep in good garden loam and moderately watered.

After plants of bulbous or corm roots have flowered, do not cut down immediately and dry the bulbs, but let the leaves gradually turn yellow. In about 10 days to two weeks the bulbs may be removed and stored until next year.

In Lighter Vein

Hard to Please

A grouch had a son in Cornell. At the end of the first year the son came home in high feather. He stood second in his class.

"Second?" said the father. "Second! Why didn't you stand first? What do you think I'm sending you to Cornell for?"

The young man returned for his second year, determined to win first place. At the end of the year he went home and announced his standing to his father.

The father looked at him a few minutes in silence, then shrugged his shoulders, and said: "At the head of the class, eh? Well, Cornell can't be much of a university, after all."—*Unidentified.*

Unique Idea

The rancher beckoned to his foreman: "Jake, I wish you'd ride into town and get the correct time."

"But I haven't got a watch."

"A watch!" the rancher roared. "What do you want with a watch? Write it down on a piece of paper."—*Friend's Intelligencer.*

Nonchalant Sitter

Photographer: "Now, little girl, look this way and you'll see a pretty birdie."

Modern Youngster: "Oh, let's not be absurd; expose the plate and let's have it over with."

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

THINK thou this day will never dawn again,
The heavens are calling you and wheel around you,
Displaying to you their eternal beauties,
And still your eye is looking on the ground.
—DANTE

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Necessarily—The accent is on the first syllable.

Dolorous—The first *o* is short.

Ratio—Preferably three syllables.

Possess, possession — The first vowel is clipped short as in connect.

Victory, theory—The *o* is "quick-long" as in obey. Avoid the *e* sound.

Congratulate, sanctuary—The *u* is as in *unite*; *-choo-late* and *-choo-ary* are acceptable, of course, in colloquial conversation.

Sapped — Means "undermined" when applied to foundations.

"Cursed" (Jer. 17: 5)—Two syllables.

Publican—The publicans were tax farmers (Greek *telones*), bargaining for the tax-collecting privileges, paying the amount in advance to the Roman Government, and then developing such systems of imposts as would yield a profit. Such a system, of course, easily led to abuses and extortions; and, as the Jews naturally despised paying taxes to Rome, their countrymen who became tax farmers were in especial disrepute.

Pharisee — The name goes back to the Hebrew *parash*, "separated," a fitting name, for the Pharisees held themselves aloof, not only from the Gentiles, but from the common mass of Jews. In addition to living up to the law as propounded by Moses, the Pharisees were great sticklers for certain rituals and ceremonies handed down by tradition from their forefathers. Their emphasis on externals led to hypocrisy on a large scale.

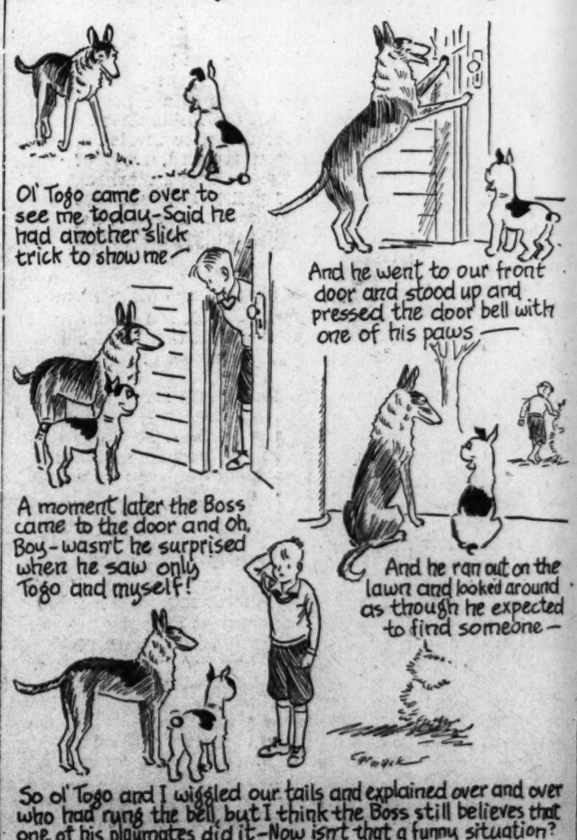
"The houses . . . which are broken down by the mounts, and by the sword (Jer. 33: 4) — The "mounts" or, more literally, "mounds," were sloping embankments of earth built against the walls of a city by its besiegers. (See Jer. 6: 6.) The attacking force could walk up these "mounds" and so enter the city. The word rendered "by" can be properly translated "against." So the general sense of the passage is "the houses are broken down (to form a defense or barricade) against the mounds and against the sword." This is the tenor of the Revised Version.

"I will cause the captivity of Judah . . . to return" (Jer. 33: 7)—In Hebrew, the word *shub*, literally translated "return," has the meaning of "to turn back" and so "take away," when used with reference to "captivity." Hence the general sense of the passage is, "I will remove the captivity of Judah"; in other words, "I will cause Judah to return from captivity." (Compare Moffatt: "I will restore the fortunes of Judah.")

"According to thy name, O God, so is thy praise" (Psalms 48: 10)—It is interesting to note that the Hebrew word *shem*, generally translated "name," as here, is often used in the sense of "character," particularly the "character of God" (see Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon").

"And shall not see when heat cometh" (Jer. 17: 8)—When the Hebrew Bible was first written, only the consonants were put down, and the reader was supposed to supply the correct vowels. The three Hebrew consonants ראה which form part of the above verse can be read in two ways: either as *yire'* ("see") or *yira'* ("fear"). The translation "fear" is preferred by the Septuagint, Syriac, and other versions; hence the translation of the Revised Version (cf. also Moffatt), "and shall not fear when heat cometh."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Ol' Togo came over to see me today-Said he had another slick trick to show me
And he went to our front door and stood up and pressed the door bell with one of his paws
A moment later the Boss came to the door and oh, Boy-wasn't he surprised when he saw only Togo and myself!
And he ran out on the lawn and looked around as though he expected to find someone-
So ol' Togo and I wiggled our tails and explained over and over who had rung the bell, but I think the Boss still believes that one of his playmates did it-Now isn't that a funny situation?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Joy of Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Baltimore

AT A dinner party in Baltimore many years ago, at which were present among the guests George Peabody and Johns Hopkins, someone inquired, "Which did you enjoy more, Mr. Peabody, making your money or giving it away?"

"Well," replied Mr. Peabody slowly, and Johns Hopkins was observed to be deeply interested in the answer, "I enjoyed making money. I think it is a great pleasure to make money. And when the idea was first suggested to me that I give money away, it did not please me at all. But I thought the matter over and concluded I would try it on a small scale. So I built the first of the model tenement houses in London. It was a hard pull.

"After it was done I went around among the poor people living in the rooms so clean and comfortable, and I had quite a new feeling. I enjoyed it very much. So I gave some more and the feeling increased. And now I can truly say that, much as I enjoyed making my money, I enjoyed giving it away a great deal better."

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A letter with 30 cents—in stamps was recently received by a southern railroad from a tramp who said he had traveled the 30-mile distance from Dallas to Fort Worth via freight train, and insisted on paying a cent a mile for his transportation.

An electrical attachment—for astronomical telescopes, so sensitive that it will measure the light from an ordinary candle 100 miles away, has been built by Dr. A. E. Whitford, of the University of Wisconsin.

The total monetary—gold in the world is about $12,000,000,000, and the United States has one-third of this.

A three-watt Mazda lamp—has a filament 3-10,000 of an inch in diameter.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

76

He enjoyed nothing more than playing and singing, but as he was always in the habit of saying, he was not as as happy in it as he would have liked to have been. Being a great kidder, his friends did not take him serious

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

The Foundation of Bank Reform

REPORTS are current that permanent bank reform may not be undertaken during the present session of Congress. It is to be hoped that they are not correct. For if there is one thing that is obvious in the United States today, it is that Washington has a clear mandate to effect a thorough reorganization of the American banking system.

The emergency bank law met an emergency situation. It encouraged the return of public confidence in the banking system. This had fled completely by the first week in March, not particularly from individual banks but from the existing system. The comeback of confidence has been brought about by what many people will regard as a federal guaranty of the opened banks. Those that opened after the holidays were rated sound.

In spite, or perhaps because, of this introduction of rating, the people still require the fundamental renovation of a system which lost their confidence so dramatically. They will be satisfied with nothing less. Some may say that the United States is still in the emergency stage. But bank reform is necessary as the foundation upon which to build every emergency measure. It possesses as much emergency character as farm relief or anything else. Yet Congress has been allowed, in the Robinson-Steagall Act, to give to nonmember banks free access to the greatly expanded rediscount facilities of the Federal Reserve System. There is a legitimate doubt in reformist circles whether such a bill should have preceded real bank reform.

Perhaps an argument may be advanced that the needed reorganization would cause too much deflation. The argument is not valid. First things first, said the President, in his historic inaugural. First and foremost among economic necessities is to bring to an end the mental deflation which has been so evident for twelve months past. If that were conquered, as it would be by bold measures intended to weed the economic garden, then any temporary financial deflation would be offset, and the money now shored up in private hoards would begin again to enter into circulation. Fear and mistrust are yet only half conquered.

What is the reform that is so urgently needed? Clearly that there shall be one unified banking system under the ægis of the Federal Reserve organization, instead of forty-nine, state and national. All banks should belong to the Federal Reserve System. Senator William G. McAdoo would provide for compulsory membership by means of a constitutional amendment. Mr. Walter Wyatt, general counsel of the Federal Reserve Board, says that an amendment is unnecessary. Compulsion could be accomplished, he says, within the frame of the Constitution. Whichever view is correct, the need is patent. This reform is basic to all others in the field of finance.

A correspondent in Detroit has taken exception to a previous plea that the Monitor made for this reform. In questioning the worth of the Federal Reserve System, he asks why the system did not stand back of its Detroit members. The system could have done more than it has done. Of that there can be no question. But it has been hogtied by its limitations. As at present constituted, it is what its name says, a bank with which banks may keep their reserves. It is a bankers' bank, not a government bank. Clearly, if a member bank has run through its reserves and has no quick assets eligible as title to currency, no statutory obligation rests upon the Federal Reserve bank to come to its rescue.

The system certainly has bolstered up its member banks. That it has not prevented even its members from going to the wall is precisely because of the lack of authority over them. National banks are responsible only to the Comptroller of the Currency and his staff of examiners. State banks are responsible to the state superintendents of banking. Even the reports which member banks make to the Reserve System every week are not obligatory, as is shown by the small number among the membership which render them. The service is purely voluntary.

The root of the trouble with the American banking system may be briefly stated in a bill of three particulars: too many banks, inadequate examination, and easy charters. Over none of these has the Federal Reserve System any control. Since its membership is on a voluntary basis, save for the national banks, which must belong to it, the disposition has been to overreach itself in attracting members. Thus the required capitalization is a minimum of $25,000, a total which, by common consent, is too low. If banks had to become members, however, the Federal Reserve System could make its regulations as severe as it cared to, without feeling that the banks would shy away, and elect to operate under a less drastic state law.

There are many reforms that are needed before the banking structure of the United States can be said to have met the needs of the times. But they are all dependent upon this single reform. This would allow of the development, for the first time in American history, of a national banking policy. The American people, whether believers in states' rights or a highly centralized form of government, have given evidence that they are prepared for this.

If there is much more delay, the vested interests which flourish on the present disunity will recover their courage again, and block the attempt, as they so successfully blocked the mild recipe for bank reform offered by Senator Carter Glass last session. The people should press for action while memory of the bank "holiday" is still fresh.

April Noddy

WHO has not on a balmy spring morning discovered with his too-ready toe the brick beneath the innocent appearing topper? Who has not reached for the plethoric wallet on the sidewalk only to watch its swift and unnatural retreat, to the accompaniment of childish laughter? Who has not called the telephone number left on his memo pad and guilessly asked for Mr. Fish, to be informed that he is connected with the Aquarium, and sheepishly hung up the receiver amid the mirth of the office staff? Such a one—and who could disclaim his membership in the All Fool's Club—should join in the harmless glee of a day that practically the whole world gives to mirth.

Let him retire from the puckish excursion upon which mirth has sent him with the knowledge that this is the day which universality and antiquity have dedicated. Let him learn that April-fooling is an immemorial custom in India. Does he return shamefacedly from his obedience to some mysterious summons? Let him remember that the custom in France goes back to the sixteenth century. Perhaps the French term "poisson d'avril" is a direct ancestor of America's "poor fish." Does he obey the small daughter's behest to rush to the window to view whatever startling occurence? Let him recall that the "hunting of the gowk" is a very old Scottish custom on the morning of April 1. Whatever the trick the April Puck plays upon him the laughter will be the same—gay, light-hearted, contagious, a fitting spirit for a morning in this season of the year.

So few holidays are universal that this widespread dedication of a day to mirth deserves more than passing consideration. In many of the languages of earth children of all ages play their harmless practical jokes—and, what is rather pertinent—always on their friends. The jokes vary with tradition and local usage, but the spirit behind them all is the same light-hearted love of laughter, for a laugh is a laugh in any language. This holiday will remain secure in the affections of fun lovers as long as those who invent pranks are sure that the one "fooled" also will laugh.

Liberation Not Desertion

WHEN Mr. Theodore Roosevelt recently handed in the report of his accomplishments during his year of office as Governor-General of the Philippines, he gave to his Government something more than a mere marshaling of cold facts and figures. His report expresses in text and tone friendship for the Filipino. There is full evidence of a warm understanding and appreciation of the problems of the people of the archipelago.

The report of any retiring official must always be weighed against his record of worth and efficiency in office. His accomplishments determine the degree of importance to be placed upon recommendations and suggestions. Governor-General Roosevelt's record bears close scrutiny. He took office at a time when the Philippine budget showed a deficit of $3,500,000. In 1932, a year of world-wide trade depression, the Governor-General, with the whole-hearted support of the Philippine Legislature, turned that deficit into a $1,000,000 surplus. He has left the islands with a balanced budget. In view of this record, the United States might well listen to his advice.

Speaking of the economic state of the islands, with emphasis upon the favorable trade balance, Mr. Roosevelt adds this warning:

> Without the trade with the United States the balance of trade stands against the Philippine Islands to the extent of $16,000,000. . . . In view of the possibility that by accepting the Hawes-Cutting bill the Philippines may become an independent nation, these figures assume a very grave significance.

One sees in the whole tenor of Governor-General Roosevelt's report his deep concern for the progress and well-being of the people of the islands. For thirty years the avowed purpose of the United States has been to help the Philippines toward an independence based on sound laws of social justice, education and enlightenment. Any independence short of that would not be liberation but desertion.

Summed up in brief, the policy of the United States has been one of a gradual preparation of the people of the Philippines for independence. In order to better the lot of the people trade has been fostered, most of this trade being with the American market. Thus, while the bonds of political dependence have been loosened, the economic ties have been strengthened, until the Philippine Islands are very largely dependent upon the markets of the United States.

To undo all this in the name of liberty, and cast an unprepared people adrift in order to protect a few competitive interests at home, would be a grave breach of national responsibility. Let America by all means continue to prepare the Philippines for independence. But let the nation not suddenly withdraw the support that is so necessary. To throw the islands upon their own resources before those resources are strong and sufficient would be no more than desertion, and desertion should never be confused with liberation.

Freedom of Speech

HISTORY records movements organized for the achievement of many different ends. It has been left to Sweden and the twentieth century, however, to organize a movement—not for the attainment of national freedom, or religious liberty, or the sanctity of treaties, or the abolition of body-line bowling—but for the full, unhampered and untrammeled use of the harmless direct form of address.

It is incredible but true, as the London Times has recently made clear, that the ordinary Swede—so famous for his love of liberty and scorn of the yoke of the oppressor—is not permitted, when he meets a friend, to hail him with the cordial invitation, "Smith, drop in and see us on Thursday evening." The force that freezes the invitation on his lips is not a wholesome regard for what his wife will say; it is merely that the Swedish language will not allow so easy and friendly a greeting to be given in any circumstances whatever.

It will be remembered that that amiable author, Julius Cæsar, whose works in the original Latin are so popular in the schoolroom, never spoke of himself in the first person. He never said, "I won a battle," but always, "Cæsar was victorious." In the same way, even in the most informal ordinary conversational intercourse, the Swede who respects the laws of his language never uses the direct form of address, except to messengers, bootblacks and personal servants. He talks to people always in the dignified third person, and his is not the only language with this characteristic.

"Smith, drop in to see us," would be impossible in Sweden; the invitation must be more politely phrased. "Will Mr. Smith drop in on Thursday next?" is nearer to the character of the language. Yet even that is somewhat lacking in formality. It wants a certain round politeness that Sweden has hitherto insisted upon having in its conversation.

To be quite correct, Mr. Smith's occupation must be included in the invitation, which ought to run along these lines: "Will Mr. motor-mechanic Smith drop in and see us on Thursday evening?" This is exquisitely polite; but modern Swedes can be understood in their feeling that it is a trifle cumbersome. Moreover, if a man's occupation is unknown, this kind of linguistic rule makes conversation with him practically impossible.

English and American people will sympathize with those Swedish men of letters who are at present trying to modify their language so that the second person may be used in conversation in Stockholm as freely as it is in London and New York.

Latin America Looks Northward

LATIN AMERICA has good reason to join those who believe that a new deal is around the corner for other nations as well as for the United States. Two announcements from Washington presage not only the continuation of the enlightened policies of the previous Administration, but specifically a new tone in the relations between the United States and the nations south of the Rio Grande.

Almost without exception the countries of Latin America have passed through crises similar to those which confronted President Roosevelt on the day of his inauguration. Faced with problems and obstacles that seemed insuperable, sorely in need of sympathy and material aid, and fully aware of their function in an integrated world, the Latin Americans could not understand those first-aid policies to save one part of the world which did not include Latin America within their scope. While seeking to balance budgets, restore trade, regulate exchange and resume debt payments, the Latin-American governments have been a little displeased that Uncle Sam has appeared somewhat indifferent to their efforts to come back.

A new sun of hope, however, has appeared. Washington seems now fully conscious of the relationships it tended to ignore. A more realistic attitude is seen in the statement of the State Department that, since many of the Latin-American nations belong to the League of Nations, it is both fitting and proper that the League should interest itself in the affairs of its American member nations. Thus at one stroke Washington recognizes the European ties of the Latin-American nations. Furthermore, the expressions of the new Government toward the Monroe Doctrine should prove gratifying to the Latin Americans. It has been called, by a Latin American, "an umbrella held open over our heads, even when it was not raining." But the Monroe Doctrine should no longer prove to be a bone of contention. In this regard the policies of the previous Administration are being pursued to their logical conclusion.

Just as pleasing to Latin Americans will be the utterances of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate. In an interview he recently said: "The nations of America will not be treated as wards . . . but as sovereign governments that have common interests with ourselves. . . . We believe that these nations should be treated as equals. This nation [i. e., the United States] needs the trade of Hispanic America, and this we will not be able to get so long as its people suspect our motives and intentions."

The sympathetic attitude of the United States Government will restore confidence in Latin America and revive the faith of the Latin Americans themselves. The strained relationships of the past must transform themselves, under such treatment, into friendship and hearty coöperation. All America acting together cannot but speed the recovery of the rest of the world.

Editorial Notes

The plan to refund $3,000,000,000 in short-term obligations of the United States Government by the issuance of $50 and $100 bonds seems doubly desirable, inasmuch as thousands of new investors will at once begin to take more than a 4 per cent interest in their government.

In asking broad legislation in order to put a new security into securities, President Roosevelt indicates that he does not believe the doubting classical query "What's in a name?" should bear any relation to the investment business.

Men may still have their misgivings, markets their miseries, but with tourist crowds turning eagerly to transatlantic steamers just because it's tulip time in Holland, one must feel that the world and his wife are not exactly going to pot.

The American Government's conscience fund passes $600,000, the contributors registering conclusively if anonymously that money made through evading the laws of the land often proves itself more of a problem than a profit.

Depression Retreat

IN THE trek back to the farm I saw only the anomaly of people displaced by industrial overproduction plunging blindly into agriculture, long prostrated by the difficulty which only recently had attacked our youthful industries. It struck me as a mad procedure. Then I lost my "secure" job, failed to find another, and so landed at "Depression Retreat."

"Depression Retreat" is the name I gave the thirty-acre farm which I bought at an auction sale for $700, one-third of which I paid in cash. I signed a note for $466, with interest at 8 per cent, to be paid at the end of one year.

Naturally one does not expect much in the way of a farm for $700. The four-room shack into which I moved with my wife and twelve-year-old son on the first day of January, 1932, has a leaky roof, part shingles, part tin and part composition roofing. The walls are unfinished, the floors rough, and the rooms uncelled. The whole stands perched drunkenly on a foundation of unfinished stones and would long since have blown away except for the three huge rock chimneys which anchor it to the hillside.

The house, a six-stall barn housing my lone mule, a chicken house for my twelve hens, a rough shed for the car and a small smokehouse, constituted the "improvements." All stand in need of much improvement, but in the meantime they provide shelter.

On the day we moved into the house a thoughtful neighbor sent us a small supply of dry wood which burned with incredible rapidity, but yielded amazingly little heat. Were it not for the dilapidated tool shed beside the barn our suffering that first week would have been even more intense.

I spent my first month on the land cutting wood.

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When I moved to the country in search of necessities at their source I fully expected to live from the land. But on those damp, chilly January days, nature provided only one article of food—rabbits. Rabbits fried, boiled, stewed, fricasseed, or made into pies, remained rabbits. I soon discovered that man cannot live by rabbits alone. I started planting vegetables.

I had no illusions about farming as a business enterprise, but like many others of the multitude I had criticized for blindness, I saw in the farm an opportunity to survive without charity until business picked up. It was from the survival standpoint that I surveyed my problem. By moving to "Depression Retreat" I had eliminated such fixed expenses as rent, electric, gas, telephone and water bills. All store accounts were closed. The opportunity and occasion for entertaining were eliminated along with the cost of amusements. The cost of living was reduced to a minimum. Still I needed some cash.

Truck farming offered the only possible income before fall, so I planted liberally. From April 16, on which date I sold $9.10 worth of radishes and turnip salad, until today, I have been able to sell or exchange farm products and procure the few things that I am forced to buy. My total income for the entire year of 1932 was $310, out of which I paid for seed, feed, fertilizer, and met current operating expenses.

My bread problem is solved. My flock of chickens has tripled. I have acquired a cow, a pair of pigs and some necessary implements, but my principal acquisition has been the fund of farm experience which enables me to face the coming year not only without fear but with hope and confidence.

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There is nothing remarkable about my experience in trying to wrest a living from the land. Thousands of city men now making their fight for independence on farms throughout the country are enjoying the adventure, regardless of whether their plans are working out successfully or disastrously. The unique feature of my particular experience lies in the application of the six-hour day to the traditionally deadening drudgery of farm life.

The owner of a small farm who does or neglects his own work and is indifferent to neighborhood opinion, can live a life of the most enviable freedom. It was the independence rather than the security of the life which kept an intelligent minority on the farm during the period of tremendous industrial expansion. The joys of independence will hold many depression-made farmers on the land when former employers begin to cry for help. The farmer is his own boss and the field for experimentation with his own ideas, wise or foolish, is practically limitless.

Everyone knows that the farmers now operating can easily produce a tremendous surplus. Despite the fact the farm ranks are being swelled by the thousands who find it impossible to survive in cities under depression conditions. These thousands, now producers, will only help to swell the troublesome surplus, which can only result in still lower prices.

I could see little virtue and less profit in an effort to help swell the surplus, so I determined to concentrate on producing the things I could use and a small margin to be exchanged for the necessities that I could not produce.

I work from six in the morning until noon, go for a swim in the creek before lunch, and am then free to spend the rest of the day in any manner that strikes my fancy. My twelve-year-old son takes care of the evening chores, which constitute his only farm duties.

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Human nature being what it is, and farmers being what they are, I do not expect to farm long enough to participate in the economic benefits of the short farm day, so I am taking full advantage of the nonmaterial benefits which are already mine. The same or different and better benefits are immediately available to all small farmers who do their own work. These advantages are not equally open to the big farmer who, as a business man, is subject to all the demands and distractions of business life.

This year on the farm has given me a taste for freedom. I can now think without envy of former associates clinging desperately to the higher rungs of the business ladder.

Leisure in combination with solitude is a priceless gift and it is mine for the taking. With time to think, one experiences a widening and deepening interest in the major concerns of life. One is enabled to grasp the reality of the present moment.

The proper use of leisure is the problem of the individual. I find in reading the pleasure that another might find in something else. If I feel inclined to sit down and bury myself in books from one o'clock until supper time I do so. If I wish to stroll through the woods engaged in what I like to think of as meditation, I take my stick and stroll. A thousand interests are calling for a portion of my leisure hours.

A casual review of my son's seventh-grade geography revealed a shocking ignorance on my part of most of the world except North America and western Europe. I discovered a fascinating supply of geographical literature in the library and have developed a new interest, while vastly increasing my knowledge of geography. I merely mention geography because it happened to interest me. Another might be attracted to philosophy, astronomy, or hog calling.

The morning spent in plowing, hoeing, hauling or doing other physical work affords plenty of exercise. The same activities continued from sunup to sundown would leave me fit only for food and bed. Sometimes a day of this kind is necessary, but the passing of the emergency makes the return to the regular six-hour schedule a still greater joy.

Farming as I farm is great fun. Active open-air life is a source of constant delight. There is joy in the excellent performance of the task which ends before it becomes drudgery. There is a deep pleasure in the contemplation of the green fields where the gullied hillside formerly bore its mute reproach to the neglect of careless tenants. Farming is a great life, but a difficult manner of earning a living.

My sojourn at "Depression Retreat," which promises to continue, has taught me that the farm is not the place for a lazy man seeking a soft berth, but for the adventurous individual not easily dismayed by difficulties it offers more than a retreat from the rigors of depression. It offers a present opportunity to enjoy the leisurely life which freedom from the struggle for existence will eventually make the common lot.

W. A.

Notes From Paris

Marionettes And Senators

WHILE august senators of France were sitting solemnly in the Luxembourg Palace, struggling with the problem of balancing the nation's budget and seriously weighing the advisability of overthrowing the Cabinet, the corner stone for millions of care-free laughs was being laid in the Luxembourg Gardens right under their very windows. The corner stone was that of a new marionette theater, and it was laid by the children whose shrieks of delighted laughter, when the theater is completed, will mount even to the ears of the busy senators themselves.

Probably, when that time comes and the April sunshine has filled the gravel paths and grass plots of the garden with riotous profusion of children and flowers, not a few of the senators will steal slyly out of the ceremonious session, make their way quickly and a little furtively through the majestical corridors of the one-time royal palace of the French Queen Marie de Médicis, and join, a little shamefacedly, in the hilarity of the group of children—and parents—who will be far too engrossed in the adventures of "Guignol" to take any notice of them. In fact, some of the senators have no hesitation in avowing their interest in the French "Punch-and-Judy" theater, and one, M. Justin Godart, a former Cabinet Minister, who presided at the recent corner-stone ceremonies, is president of the French Federation of Marionette Theaters, and vice-president of the International Marionette Union.

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Clever Chef Wins Award

Since the Parisian's taste for æsthetic things is easily established beyond all question, he may perhaps be pardoned a hearty liking for the less ethereal art of cooking. The restaurants of France are no less famous than its architectural monuments and probably more widely appreciated. The reason is that the French chef considers himself an artist and his work an art.

A further explanation of the Frenchman's apotheosis of good cooking, and the occasion of a centenary celebration here recently, is to be found in the fact that one of France's first great chefs, Antonin Carême, is credited with having saved the nation from its conquerors after the Napoleonic wars. Carême was the cook of Talleyrand, and the French attribute the fact that France was not more drastically partitioned at the Congress of Vienna to the placating effect of his cooking on Metternich and the Russian Emperor Alexander.

Be that as it may, it is certain that Carême was the originator of many of the most tasty dishes of modern cuisine, and in homage to him many of the best cooks in France participated in a contest to determine the "best French chef" of today. The winner, chosen by a jury of expert epicureans after a lengthy process of elimination, was M. Albert Inard, master sauce maker and assistant chef at one of the principal Paris hotels.

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Homeless Art Works

The Luxembourg Museum, which occupies one corner of the gardens and houses the state's collection of contemporary art, is no longer large enough to contain all the paintings and sculpture bought for it, and a movement has been started recently either to enlarge it or establish a new museum of the same type. The rôle of the Luxembourg being that of a sort of antechamber to the Louvre, to which the most worthy works graduate as soon as they have passed the stringent test of time, the just inference is that there is today a superabundance of worth-while French art.

Recently fifty or more works were transferred to the Louvre, and a number of others to various provincial museums, and yet the directors announce that there are several hundred canvases and sculpted pieces for which space cannot be found.

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Culture's Call Gets Response

Paris without its multitude of museums and monuments would not be Paris, either to the visitor or to the Parisians themselves. That same inherent appreciation of the beautiful, that keen realization of the importance of intangible, cultural values even in the midst of a mechanical age, which recently rallied both the public and the authorities of Paris to a generous project in aid of all artists and intellectual workers of the city, has assured the continued patronage of the various art collections.

Figures issued lately by the Ministry of Fine Arts reveal that the Louvre still takes in about 1,000,000 francs annually in entrance fees. Versailles, epitome of French genius in architecture and landscape gardening, continues to attract scores of thousands of visitors, who leave behind some 600,000 francs in admission fees. The forbidding frigidity of the Panthéon does not keep great numbers of sight-seers away from the "French Westminster Abbey," and nearly as many climb the dark musty stairs of the Arc de Triomphe, from the top of which they can drink in the busy symmetry of the whole city sloping away in every direction.